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"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

AN ACCOUNT *of the* LONDON INSTITUTION.

THE chief purpoſes of the London Inſtitution are, the ſpeedy and general diffuſion of ſcience, literature, and the arts, by means of lectures and experiments, and teaching the application of ſcientific diſcoveries to the improvement of arts and manufactures in this country; the acquiſition of a valuable and extenſive library, conſiſting of books in all languages both ancient and modern, and giving an eaſy acceſs to the uſe of it; and the eſtabliſhment of reading rooms, where the foreign and domeſtic journals, newſpapers, and other periodical works, and the beſt pamphlets and new publications, may be provided for the uſe of the proprietors and ſubſcribers.

In the execution of this plan, the principal gentlemen and merchants of the metropolis, to the number of one thouſand, ſubſcribed the ſum of ſeventy-five guineas each, towards forming the neceſſary funds; and appointed a committee to prepare a ſet of By-laws for the government of the Inſtitution.

As theſe By-laws explain the nature of this eſtabliſhment in detail, it will be neceſſary to give them in a claſſified form, in order that they may be more eaſily underſtood by thoſe perſons who may have it in contemplation to eſtabliſh ſimilar inſtitutions in the large and populous cities, and manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom.

It may be neceſſary to premiſe that the London Inſtitution is a body, politic and corporate, being ſo created by royal charter, granted to the managers and proprietors in January, 1807.

Of the direction and adminiſtration of the Inſtitution.

All the affairs of the Inſtitution are directed and adminiſtered by a committee of managers, conſiſting of the preſident, four vice-preſidents, twenty managers, and the ſecretary, choſen by and from among the proprietors. One fourth of the preſidents and managers annually vacate their office, but are eligible to be re-elected to other offices of the inſtitution.

Of the Proprietors.

The number of proprietors is limited to one thouſand, and the whole property of the Inſtitution is veſted ſolely in that body, who have complete authority to control and diſpoſe of the ſame, and no ſale or mortgage of any real property belonging to the Inſtitution, or of any ſtock of money permanently inveſted, can be made, but with the approbation and concurrence of a general meeting of proprietors convened for that expreſs purpoſe.

Every candidate for election as a proprietor muſt be propoſed by a manager at one of their meetings, and his name is then hung up in the managers' room, and at the next meeting he is balloted for. No perſon can be elected unleſs two-thirds, at leaſt, of the managers are in favour of his admiſſion.

There is a general meeting of proprietors annually, on the laſt Thurſday in April, for the purpoſe of electing the officers of the Inſtitution, and receiving the report of the managers, containing a general ſtatement of the matters with which it may be neceſſary the proprietors ſhould be acquainted, in order that they may form an opinion of the actual ſtate of the Inſtitution, in reſpect to its pecuniary concerns and the accompliſhment of its objects.

The minutes of the tranſactions at every general meeting of the proprietors are entered in a book by the ſecretary, and read over at the next meeting for approbation as to their correct entry, and after being approved are ſigned by the preſident, or in his abſence by the chairman.

Previouſly to the general meeting in April, printed alphabetical liſts of the proprietors, and the names of the profeſſors, lectures, &c. are to be provided at the houſe of the Inſtitution.

The votes of the proprietors for the election of the offices of the Inſtitution

are always given by ballot; and all buſineſs brought forward at any general meeting of proprietors, is decided by a majority preſent, unleſs a ballot be required on any ſpecific queſtion, by fifteen or more of the proprietors preſent, which ballot muſt take place on one of the five enſuing days after ſuch general meeting.

No new law, alteration, or repeal of any exiſting law, can originate in a general meeting of proprietors, unleſs after ſpecial notice to the ſecretary in writing, by fifteen proprietors or upwards, at leaſt fourteen days previouſly to ſuch general meeting; nor can any new law, alteration, or repeal, be propoſed by the managers to the proprietors, unleſs approved by two-thirds of the managers preſent at a meeting to be ſummoned for that ſpecial purpoſe.

If, at a meeting of proprietors, any queſtion ſhould ariſe during the courſe of an election, reſpecting the forms thereof, ſuch queſtion ſhall be decided by a majority of proprietors preſent.

Of Life and Annual Subſcribers.

Every candidate for election, as a life or annual ſubſcriber, muſt be propoſed at a meeting of the managers, and his name entered in the liſt of candidates, and at the next meeting of the managers the queſtion of admiſſion ſhall be decided on.

Subſcribers to particular courſes of lectures, or to the library, ſhall be admitted thereto, upon the terms from time to time fixed by the managers.

Ladies are admiſſible as ſubſcribers to the lectures only, under ſuch regulations as may be fixed by the managers.

Rights and Privileges of the Proprietors and Subſcribers.

The proprietors, life and annual ſubſcribers, and honorary members, have right of admiſſion to the library, lectures, reading-rooms, and all other public parts of the houſe of the inſtitution, at all hours from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven at night, Sundays, Chriſtmas Day, Good Friday, and Faſt and Thankſgiving days by proclamation, excepted; and on Saturdays the doors cloſe at three o'clock.

The proprietors have each one tranſferable ticket, which admits the bearer to the library, the reading-rooms, and lectures.

Of the Mode of Proceeding at Elections.

The preſident, one vice-preſident, five managers, three viſitors, the auditors, treaſurer, and ſecretary of the Inſtitution, are elected annually by the proprietors at the general meeting in April.

On the day of the annual election, after the preſident or chairman ſhall have taken the chair, and a balloting glaſs being placed on the table, two ſcrutineers are to be appointed to examine and declare the reſult of the ballot.

A complete liſt of all proprietors who may have ſignified their intention to the managers to become candidates for any office, and alſo balloting liſts, containing the names of thoſe perſons recommended by the managers and viſitors, for ſuch office, are to be prepared and ready for delivery to each proprietor, at leaſt eight days before the annual election.

Every proprietor who votes at an election is to deliver his balloting liſt, folded up, to the preſident or chairman, who, in his preſence, is immediately to put it into the balloting glaſs, and the name of each proprietor, who ſo delivers in his liſt, ſhall be marked on a printed liſt by the ſecretary or clerk of the Inſtitution.

When the ballot is cloſed, the ſcrutineers are to caſt up the number of votes for each perſon, and report the ſame in writing, ſigned by them, to the chair, when the preſident or chairman will declare thoſe who have the majority of votes to be the perſons elected to the reſpective offices.

If the number of votes, in favor of two or more candidates, ſhould be equal, the preſident or chairman is to decide by lots prepared by the ſcrutineers.

Of the Duties and Authority of the Managers.

The managers are to engage ſuitable perſons as profeſſors and lecturers, and cauſe courſes of lectures in experimental philoſophy, and on chemiſtry, and on different departments of literature and the arts, to be given annually or oftener at the Inſtitution.

They are to take care that no ſubjects be treated of, at the lectures, but ſuch as are connected with the objects of the Inſtitution.

They are authoriſed, under certain reſtrictions, to elect and admit proprietors, life and annual ſubſcribers, and alſo to elect honorary members of the Inſtitution.

They are to elect and appoint, either annually or otherwiſe, the aſſiſtant ſecretaries, profeſſors, lecturers, librarians, and other officers, and remove them when they ſee cauſe; and engage and diſmiſs the domeſtic ſervants of the houſe.

They have the direction of the houſe of the Inſtitution, and make ſuch regulations

tions for the preſervation of order and decorum therein as they may think proper.

They are to cauſe fair and accurate accounts and regiſters, in writing, to be kept of all receipts, payment, and tranſactions, by them, their officers, and agents reſpectively, and annually make up the ſame to the 31ſt of December in every year, and lay them, with the vouchers, before the auditors on or before the 25th of March following.

They have power to admit to the lectures, and to the library, and the other rooms of the Inſtitution, foreigners of high rank, or of diſtinguiſhed ſcientific acquirements, during their temporary reſidence in the metropolis.

Their meetings are to be held in the houſe of the Inſtitution on the firſt Wedneſday in every month, and no meetings are competent to the tranſaction of buſineſs, unleſs three or more members be preſent.

The preſident, or two vice-preſidents, or any three managers, may, by requiſition in writing to the ſecretary, call a ſpecial meeting of managers.

The preſident preſides at all meetings of the managers, and in caſe of his abſence, one of the vice-preſidents, and if neither be preſent one of the managers.

When the votes at any meeting of the managers ſhall be equal, the preſident or chairman ſhall have the caſting vote.

The Viſitors.

A committee of viſitors, conſiſting of the preſident and twelve viſitors, ſuch viſitors not being members of the committee of managers, ſhall be choſen from among the proprietors at the general meeting on the laſt Thurſday in April, three of whom ſhall annually vacate their office, but do not become thereby ineligible to the ſame, or to any other office of the Inſtitution.

The viſitors have authority to inſpect, at all times, every department of the inſtitution, and they make their reports, either to the managers, or to the court of proprietors, as they may prefer.

Any five of the viſitors may convene a ſpecial general meeting of proprietors, giving eight days notice thereof to the managers.

The viſitors meet quarterly in the houſe of the inſtitution, and no meeting is competent to the tranſaction of buſineſs, unleſs three or more members ſhall be preſent.

Special meetings of the viſitors may be held, as often as any three of the viſitors, or managers, ſhall expreſs in writing to the preſident their requeſt that ſuch meeting ſhall be called.

Whenever a ſpecial meeting of the viſitors ſhall be called, the object of ſuch meeting ſhall be mentioned in the notice, which is to be ſent to each member, at leaſt eight days previouſly to the meeting.

The viſitors elect their own ſecretary, and may make ſuch regulations reſpecting the mode of tranſacting their buſineſs, as they ſhall think neceſſary or uſeful, provided ſuch regulations are not repugnant to the charter, nor to the By-laws of the Inſtitution.

Of the Treaſurer.

The treaſurer is elected annually at the general meeting in April, by and from among the proprietors. His appointment is honorary.

All monies belonging to the Inſtitution ſhall remain in the hands of the bankers appointed by the managers; and all receipts and payments ſhall be entered in the banker's book, under the direction of the treaſurer, which book is to be laid on the managers' table at all their meetings.

The treaſurer ſhall order payment of ſuch drafts as ſhall be made on him by the managers, as alſo of ſuch bills and other diſburſements, as they ſhall ſpecially direct to be paid by him.

He ſhall enter into a bond with two approved ſureties, in the ſum of 5000l. on condition that he duly account and pay all ſuch money or other property and effects belonging to the Inſtitution, as ſhall come into his poſſeſſion as treaſurer.

He ſhall make up his accounts to the 31ſt of December in every year, and lay them before the managers, in order to their being prepared for the inſpection of the auditors.

Of the Secretary.

The ſecretary is elected annually by and from among the proprietors. He is a member of the committee of managers, and his appointment is honorary.

He attends the general meetings of the proprietors and the meetings of the managers; and ſhall enter in a book, for that purpoſe, the minutes of the proceedings of thoſe meetings; give inſtructions to the ſecretary of foreign correſpondence, and directions to the aſſiſtant ſecretaries and clerks, in every thing relating to the buſineſs of his office, and ſee that due notice is given by the clerk of the general meetings of the proprietors, and of the meetings of the managers.

Of the Auditors.

At the general meeting in April, five auditors ſhall be appointed by and from

among the proprietors, who ſhall examine the accounts of the Inſtitution, which ſhall be made up to the 31ſt of December following, and ſhall report thereon, with a general ſtatement of the accounts ſigned by the major part of them, to the general meeting in the ſucceeding April; and their report ſhall be printed and ready for delivery at the houſe of the Inſtitution, eight days previouſly to ſuch meeting.

Of Honorary Members.

Perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank or qualifications, whether natives or foreigners, may be elected honorary members of the Inſtitution.

Perſons propoſed as honorary members, muſt be recommended by three at leaſt of the managers, and be propoſed and balloted for, with the interval of one month at leaſt, between the propoſal and ballot, and two negatives ſhall exclude.

Of Receipts and Expenditures.

A ſufficient ſum ſhall be inveſted in the public funds, as a proviſion for the permanency and ſtability of the Inſtitution.

All monies not permanently inveſted, and not wanted for defraying the current expenſes of the Inſtitution, ſhall, from time to time, be inveſted by the managers in floating public ſecurities.

The annual income of the Inſtitution ſhall be applied by the managers in diſcharging rents, taxes, ſalaries, wages, repairs, the purchaſe of foreign and domeſtic journals, periodical and other new publications, for the uſe of the reading-room.

The ſurplus income ſhall be applied, at the diſcretion of the managers, to the improvement and augmentation of the library, and apparatus for philoſophical experiments.

Of Sub-Committees.

The managers have power to appoint as many committees as they ſhall think proper for the purpoſe of ſcientific and experimental inveſtigations, and to admit into ſuch committees any perſons, whether proprietors, ſubſcribers, or not, and to allow ſuch committees to hold their meetings in the houſe of the Inſtitution.

The preſident, the managers, viſitors, and ſecretary, have a right to attend all ſuch committees whenever they think proper.

Theſe committees are occaſionally to report their progreſs to the managers.

Of the Tranſfer and Deviſe of Proprietors' Shares.

Any proprietor deſirous of transferring his right in the Inſtitution, ſhall notify the ſame in writing to the managers, ſtating the name and reſidence of the perſon to whom he is deſirous of tranſferring the ſame, and ſuch perſon (unleſs he be the legitimate ſon of ſuch proprietor, in which caſe he may be admitted without delay) ſhall be balloted for at the next meeting of managers; and if ſuch perſon ſhould not be approved by two-thirds of the managers preſent, the proprietor ſhall be entitled, at his option, to propoſe another perſon for admiſſion, or to claim from the funds of the Inſtitution ſuch ſum as may then be fixed in the By-laws as the qualification of a proprietor.

On the deceaſe of a proprietor, his executors or adminiſtrators may nominate ſuch perſon as is appointed in the will of the ſaid deceaſed proprietor, or in default of ſuch appointment, or in caſe of the deceaſe of the perſon ſo appointed, ſuch other perſon as they may think proper, to be balloted for by the managers (excepting the legitimate ſon of ſuch deceaſed proprietor, who is entitled to admiſſion without ballot) and ſuch nomination ſhall be referred by the managers to the ſolicitor of the Inſtitution to examine into its legal propriety, who, on making a written report to the managers, ſhall receive one guinea as his fee, from the proprietor on his admiſſion; and in caſe ſuch perſon, reported by the ſolicitor as legally nominated, ſhall not be elected, the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch deceaſed proprietor ſhall, at their option, either propoſe another perſon for admiſſion, or claim from the fund of the Inſtitution, ſuch ſum as may then be fixed in the By-laws as the qualification of a proprietor.

The Library.

The library is open from eight o'clock in the morning till eleven at night, with the exceptions as before ſtated.

The books belonging to the library are under the care and cuſtody of the librarian.

No perſon ſhall take down any of the books in the library, but a note containing the name of the perſon applying, and the title of the book, muſt be given to the librarian or the attendant, who will ſupply him with the book required.

No perſon ſhall take away any book belonging to the library.

A manuſcript catalogue of the library is kept on the table

Of the Houſe of the Inſtitution.

The temporary houſe of the inſtitution, till the managers can procure a larger and more convenient one, is in the Old Jewry; but it is expected that the corporation of London will grant them either the whole,

whole, or a great part of the ground on which Blackwell Hall ſtands. In that caſe, a new houſe will be erected, containing every deſirable accommodation ſuitable for an eſtabliſhment of ſuch magnitude.

It will be neceſſary to enter into a brief explanation of the internal economy of the houſe, and to give an account of the publications which are found on the tables of the inſtitution; and alſo a ſhort deſcription of the library.

On entering the houſe, which was erected in 1677 by Sir Robert Clayton, is a large and ſpacious hall, the great ſtair-caſe in which is finely painted, by Sir James Thornhill, with ſeveral ſubjects from the ſtory of Hercules, as detailed by the Mythologiſts. On the top of the ſtair-caſe is a copy of Guido's picture of the Rape of Dejanira.

Behind the hall is the newſpaper-room, which contains three tables, on which are laid all the London Daily Newſpapers, viz. the Times, Poſt, Chronicle, Herald, Ledger, Preſs, Oracle, Morning Advertiſer, Courier, Sun, Star, Traveller, Globe, Stateſman, and Pilot; the London Gazette; Cobbet's and Redhead-Yorke's Weekly Papers, Lloyd's Liſt, the Packet Liſt, the Shipping Liſt, and the London Price Current. In each table are drawers, in which the clerk of the Inſtitution regularly files the papers every evening after the houſe is cloſed, and at the end of the month they are removed and preſerved to be bound in volumes.

On theſe tables are alſo found Gazetteers, Directories, and other books of reference. There are alſo the votes and all the reports of the various committees, printed by order of the Houſe of Commons, which are preſented to the Inſtitution by one of the managers a member of the Houſe of Commons.

Round this room is hung a collection of Arrowſmith's Maps, neatly fitted up on canvas and ſpring-rollers.

On each end of this room is another ſmaller room; that on the left is uſed for reading the reviews, magazines, the principal periodical publications, popular pamphlets, and modern books. In this room are found the Reviews, the Monthly, Gentleman's, European, Philoſophical, and Botanical Magazines; the Athenæum, the Literary Panorama; Cenſura Literaria; Repertory of Arts; Naval Chronicle; the Monthly Mirror; Liſts of the Army and Navy; Sowerby's Engliſh Botany; Nicholſon's Journal; Flower's Political Review; the Medical Journal; &c. The room on the right contains the foreign papers and journals; on the table is Le Moniteur, le Publiciſte, the Hamburg Correſpondenten; the Manheim, Francfort, and Leyden Journals; the Magazin Encyclopedique; Archives Litteraire; Journal de Phyſique; Mercure de France; Bibliotheque Commerciale; Journal de la Litterature de France; Journal de la Litterature Etrangere; Annales des Arts et Manufactures; La Revue; Annales de Muſeum d'Hiſtoire Naturelle; L'Eſprit des Journaux; and the Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung. There are alſo ſeveral modern French publications to be found in this room.

The library is arranged on the firſt floor, and is contained in five handſome rooms. It conſiſts of nearly ten thouſand volumes, ſelected with great care; about one half of which are in folio and quarto. In the fine arts, in natural hiſtory, in bibliography, in parliamentary hiſtory, in topography, and the hiſtory and antiquities of Great Britain, this library is extremely rich. Here may be found the valuable collection of books made by the deceaſed Marquis of Lanſdown, relating to the French revolution, alſo a large Collection of Tracts, having reference to the Political and Commercial Affairs of theſe Kingdoms, in upwards of three hundred volumes. The library, including a good collection of maps, coſt nearly 9000l. and conſidering that it compriſes many works of great and increaſing value, ſcarcity, and utility, this ſum cannot be thought diſproportionate to the extent and importance of the acquiſition.

The eſtabliſhment of the Inſtitution, at preſent, conſiſts of the principal librarian, Profeſſor Porſon, who has apartments in the houſe; the clerk, Mr. J. Savage, who has alſo the domeſtic management of the Inſtitution; two ſub-librarians; porter, book-binder, and two female ſervants.

The funds of the Inſtitution ariſe from the payment of ſeventy-five guineas by each of the proprietors, and of twenty-five guineas, lately advanced to thirty-five guineas, by the life-ſubſcribers. The total expenſe of repairs, alterations, furniture, and various neceſſary accommodations, have been about 3,800l. The total receipts are about 78,000l. which with the intereſt, will make nearly 82,000l.

The temporary committee of managers, on the commencement of their duties, appointed two ſub-committees; the one for the purpoſe of obtaining temporary

accommodations; the other for that of ſuperintending and directing the formation of the library. The diligence and ſucceſs of theſe ſub-committees, will be beſt underſtood by an examination of the houſe of the Inſtitution, and of the library. The ſtate of the houſe and the accommodations given to the proprietors and ſubſcribers, will ſpeak ſufficiently for the one, and the value; and the utility of the books ſelected for the library, will ſpeak the induſtry, talents, and attention, paid by the other to the accompliſhment of an object ſo truly deſirable in the metropolis.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING long conſidered your work as the moſt eligible channel, from its reſpectability and great circulation, in which to circulate enquiries on meterology, and through which to communicate any hints which may forward this ſcience; I have regretted that none of your ingenious and obſerving correſpondents have publicly noticed the memoir inſerted in your laſt July Magazine (vol. xxi. p. 523) on the expedients reſorted to in France, for diſſipating or preventing ſtorms of hail &c. and the important note at page 524; ſtating, that a plan for correcting and regulating the anomalies of the atmoſphere in general, was announced at Leiceſter in the year 1794, founded chiefly on the application of electric conductors*. I am ſure, Sir, that you would be performing a moſt acceptable piece of ſervice to all thoſe engaged in ſuch enquiries, if you could procure information of the particulars of the plan laſt alluded to, and communicate the ſame in your Magazine.

In the mean time, I beg to call the attention of your readers to ſome curious inveſtigations on this ſubject, by John Williams, eſq. in his work lately publiſhed "On the Climate of Great Britain": this writer ſuppoſes it eſtabliſhed by his experiments, that the leaves and projecting points of trees and vegetables, are principally employed by nature, in diminiſhing or altering the ſtate of atmoſpheric electricity: at the ſame time that the aqueous evaporation from the leaves of trees, plants, graſſes, &c. cauſes fogs, miſts, and clouds, owing to the deficiency of electricity therein: it reſults from his experiments, that the leaves of different kinds of trees, &c. are endowed with very different powers for evaporating moiſture, and that the exotic trees and plants, ſo greatly increaſed and cultivated in this country in modern times, poſſeſs vaſtly greater powers of evaporating, even when naturalized here, and ſpread their leaves earlier in the ſpring, than our native trees and plants: and theſe circumſtances he contends, joined to the general increaſe of plantations, hedges, and trees, and of permanent paſture and crops of exotic or highly evaporating plants, in place of arable land, formerly covered with vegetables only during a few of the ſummer months, and when in fallow not at all; together with the converſion of commons and waſtes bearing low evaporating plants, to carrying increaſed quantities of ſuch as poſſeſs this property in an high degree; have operated, and particularly within theſe thirty-five years paſt, a moſt eſſential and perceptible change in the atmoſphere and climate of this kingdom: occaſioning the damp, cold, and late ſprings, and ſummers, and the blighted crops, particularly of fruits and of wheat, of which complaints have been ſo loud and frequent of late.

Beſides recommending the correcting the evil as far as may be, by a diſuſe of ſuch broad and early-leaving exotic trees and plants as can be ſpared; ſubſtituting the oak, aſh, and beach, in place of the elm: and the holly in hedges, in place of the hawthorn, (whoſe evaporation from the ſame weight of branches and leaves, is ſtated to be nine times as great as the former) and the leſſening of the ſurface of permanent paſture, (a thing much to be wiſhed for, in other reſpects), Mr. Williams ſuggeſts the propriety of attempting by art to ſupply the deficient quantity of electricity, in occaſional blue miſts, fogs, and haze, which now ſo often intercept the ſun's rays and cauſe vegetation to languiſh; by which electrization, according to his theory, theſe vapours are rendered capable of being diſolved or rendered tranſparent in the air, by the heat of the ſun.

The method he propoſes is, to conſtruct ſuch a number of electric mills in different parts of the country, each containing many revolving cylinders or plates of glaſs, and furniſhed with rubbers, whoſe electricity is to be collected in an upright inſulated bar, extending above the building, and terminating in a large lamp, or a ſeries of lamps and points, for diffuſing the electric fluid in the ſurrounding

* Vide alſo Skinner's Preſent State of Peru, p. 42.

rounding vapour. By a proceſs the reverſe of the above, Mr. W. imagines, that exceſs of electricity in the atmoſphere, in ſeaſons of unuſual drought, might be drawn off to the earth, ſo as to precipitate the aqueous vapours, and occaſion rain. Thunder ſtorms he alſo hopes to prevent, or render harmleſs by there machines, when furniſhed with conductors to the earth, for uſe on ſuch occaſions. I ſhall not trouble your readers further with theſe details, but conclude for the preſent, and am,

Weſtminſter, Your's, &c.
7th March, 1807. J. FAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable Miſcellany of February laſt, p. 25, a correſpondent, "Inquiſitor," aſks "what prince or potentate firſt addreſſed himſelf to his ſubjects in the plural number, as we always ſee in Proclamations."

With reſpect to this point, Biſhop Nicolſon, in his Hiſt. Lib. p. 146, ſays, on the authority of Coke's Inſtit. that, "the firſt of our kings, who wrote in the plural number, was King John; his predeceſſors writing in the ſingular. They uſed *ego* in their grants: and this king, with thoſe that followed him *nos*."

I beg leave to obſerve, that upon inveſtigation, I find this opinion to be incorrect: for in an edict of William the Conqueror (printed in vol. 1, of Rapin's Hiſt.) the plural number is uſed, throughout—*ſtatuimus, volumus,* &c. But in another charter of the ſame king, inſerted in the Formulare Angl. p. 36, the ſingular is uſed. All the charters of Hen. I. and II. without exception, appear to be addreſſed in the ſingular number.—See Formulare Angl. p. 37, No. 64, and Monaſt. Angl. vol. i, 782—"*Sciatis me dediſſe.*" King Stephen, alſo, in every inſtance uſes the ſingular. See Monaſt. Angl. vol. i, p. 779, and Form. Angl. p. 40, No. 68. On the other hand, Richard I. ſeems invariably to ſpeak in the plural—"*Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe*".—See Form. Angl. p. 51; Rymer, vol. i, p. 65 and 80; Monaſt. Angl. vol. i. p. 782. With regard to the practice of King John, and that of the ſovereigns who followed him, the obſervation of Coke and Nicolſon is confirmed by the example of ſeveral charters inſerted in the works to which I have above referred.

According to this ſtatement, therefore, it ſeems that William the Conqueror, uſed ſometimes the ſingular and ſometimes the plural number, in his charters; that Henry I. and II. and Stephen, invariably addreſſed themſelves in the ſingular; and that from the commencement of the reign of Richard I. the cuſtom of ſpeaking in the plural number has been continued without variation, to the preſent time. The forms which obtained in France, on ſimilar occaſions, are exhibited by *Mabillon, De Re Diplomat.* Your obedient ſervant,

Glaſhampton, W. M. MOSELEYER.
March 12, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for March, (p. 137) I am accuſed of miſrepreſentation. My whole apology ſhall be a ſimple ſtatement of plain facts.

The blue cover of laſt November Magazine, (vol. xxii. p. 349,) announces a "Defence of Earl Stanhope's Syſtem of tuning Piano-Fortes." But in the eſſay itſelf the author propoſes a fourth way of dividing the octave; in *oppoſition* to the great principle of Earl Stanhope, which is to make the key of C, as perfect as poſſible. This fourth ſyſtem rejects the biequal third of E—G ſharp, by making C—E one ſemibiequal third, and the E—G ſharp another; leaving the A flat to C exactly as in the Stanhope ſyſtem: and hence the beauty of C—E is entirely deſtroyed.

To *find out,* or to *invent,* are to me terms of ſimilar import, and whether the four propoſitions I quoted (or miſrepreſented) contain real information, I ſhall, after fairly ſtating the ſenſes in which I underſtand them, leave to the diſcernment of impartial readers.

I. *Earl Stanhope's Syſtem is clear and perſpicuous.* It is ſo doubtleſs to thoſe who are both mathematicians and muſicians; but how many perſons unite theſe two characters, is a queſtion to which I can give no anſwer.

II. *It is a new diſcovery, Tierce Wolves excepted.* Kirnberger, like Earl Stanhope, makes his C—E a perfect third. How far the ditonic third A flat C of Kirnberger ($\frac{81}{64}$) and his flatter enharmonic fourth E—A flat, ($\frac{512}{405}$) differ from the two biequal thirds of Earl Stanhope; are queſtions I reſerve for future inveſtigation. I can, however, aſſure the public, that I never ſaw the four tierce wolves in their reſpective columns, before I opened Earl Stanhope's work; and I

do

do therefore conſider this arrangement of thoſe defective intervals as *new*.

III. *The term Wolf is a reproach or ſtigma.* I have traced the origin of this metaphor as far back as Prætorius, who, in his Syntagma (1614) ſpeaks of the *Wulf*. Not having ſeen this book myſelf, and depending wholly on the authority of a quotation in Adlung, I cannot ſay how, or to what defect it was originally applied.

IV. *Glee-ſingers may ſink without tempering.* This extraordinary aſſertion can only have ariſen from ſome miſapprehenſion of the expreſſion *temperament*, I therefore aſk—

1. Does this defect of keyed inſtruments exiſt in unaccompanied vocal muſic?

2. Can occaſional depreſſion (or even elevation) of pitch refer to any fixed ſyſtem of time, except that of perfect intervals as fixed by the ratios, or diviſions of the monochord?

3. If temperament ſignifies deviation from the juſt proportion of intervals, how can voices ſink without tempering?

The Huygenian Theorem, (that of a ſingle voice ſinging C F D G C) has been adduced as a proof that a melody may ſink a comma every time it is repeated. Thus in five repetitions it would fall to B, and in four more to B flat. But Rameau has ſhewn, that the original impreſſion of C would preſerve the pitch, in defiance of the defective third D—F; and Mr. Maxwell (Eſſay on Tune, p. 218) has entered at large into the probable reaſons, why vocal performers alter the pitch; which he attributes (I think with great appearance of truth) not to muſical, but to anatomical cauſes. (ſee his Eſſay, p. 241.) Submitting my defence to the judgment of the public, and the candour of my adverſary, I am happy to find he thinks well of my induſtry and reſearch. Sorry I am that any incautious language of mine ſhould have injured his feelings. My object was to attract his attention, and thus far I have ſucceeded. Temper, however, ſhould be always preſerved, and my concluſion ſhall be an extract from Paſcal.

"Violence and truth have no power over each other. The former has but a limited and temporal courſe; while truth ſubſiſts for ever, and in the end muſt triumph over all her enemies, becauſe ſhe is eternal and powerful as God himſelf." Your's, &c.

March 16, 1807. J. W. CALLCOT.
Upper Grofvenor-ſtreet.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately, among other papers, become poſſeſſed of the two following, I take this opportunity of rendering them publicly beneficial, through the medium of your much read Magazine.

To keep Crows from Corn,

Take a quart of train-oil, as much turpentine, and bruiſed gunpowder, boil them together, and when hot dip pieces of rags in the mixture and fix them on ſticks in the field. About four are ſufficient for an acre of corn.

To Preſerve Wood in Damp Situations.

Two coats of the following preparation are to be applied, after which the wood is ſubject to no deterioration whatever from humidity. Twelve pounds of reſin, are to be beaten in a mortar, to which three pounds of ſulphur and twelve pints of whale-oil are to be added. This mixture is to be melted over the fire, and ſtirred during the operation. Ochre reduced to an impalpable powder by triturating it with oil, may then be combined in the proportion neceſſary to give either a lighter or a darker colour to the material. The firſt coat ſhould be put on lightly, having been previouſly heated; the ſecond may be applied in two or three days, and a third after an equal interval, if, from the peculiar dampneſs of the ſituation, it ſhould be judged expedient. Your's, &c.

JOHN MORRISS FLINDALL.
March 6, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR valuable Correſpondent, Mr. Pybus, having in your laſt number, requeſted one of your readers to inform him of a method of browning gun-barrels; I am happy (through the medium of your miſcellany) to point out to him a way which has always proved ſucceſsful. After the barrel is finiſhed, to give it a brown colour, it is to be rubbed over with aqua-fortis or ſpirit of ſalt diluted with water, and then to be laid by, for a week or ſo, till a complete coat of ruſt is formed. A little oil is then to be applied, and the ſurface being rubbed dry, it is to be poliſhed by means of a hard bruſh and a little bees-wax Your's, &c.

London, G. A. M.
February 11, 1807.

THE

THE ANTIQUARY.

No. XII.

To the Antiquary.

SIR,

I HAVE taken from my portfolio two or three little articles on curious books. The firſt relates to a work contemporary with Caxton: the ſecond preſents you with an account of Fabian the chronicler: and the third, though of comparatively modern date, with ſome ſingular illuſtrations of our native tongue. For my own part I conſider them as rarities. Your's,

INDAGATOR.

Among the works which are not mentioned in Herbert's Typographical Antiquities is an antient volume called "The Dialogues of the Creatures moralyſed," evidently tranſlated from the "*Dyalogus Creaturarum moraliſatus*," printed at Antwerp 1491. The letter of the Engliſh verſion is of a date not far ſubſequent. The book is in quarto.

The following is a ſpecimen of the Fables.

"Upon a tyme Gold went to Syluer and ſayde, Be mery brodyr, for we twayne bere the pryce amonge all othir metallys. And if we were conioyned togider, we ſhulde be of greate ſublymyte and worſhype. Wherto Syluer gave this anſwere and ſayde, Broder thowe ſpekiſt charitably. But I conſydre wele that thy colowre is reede and myn is whyte. Alſo I remembre that thow arte of grete reputacyon and imcomparable valowre. Wherfor I trow verely that lyke as we be deuydid and contrary in pryce and in valowre, ſo ſhall we be deuydid in owre wyllys. It is bettyr therefore for vs not to begynne conjunccyon than aftyrwarde to make ſeparacyon and to withdraw us frome the thinge that is begon: and alſo Syluer ſayd theſe wordis.

"No wyſdom it is for any man to aplye
To compare with his bettyr, nor to ſteppe to hye.

"As it is wryten Eccleſi. xiii. He chargith him ſelf with an importable burdon that joynythe hymſelfe to his bettyr; and alſo hit is wrytten in that ſame place, Be thowe no felowe to hym that is rycher than thowe; wherefore the philoſofre ſayth, The poreman periſſhith whan he begynnyth to ſtryve with the ryche man, as Iſope ſhewith in a fable and ſaith that the gote, the ſhepe and the aſſe uppon a a tyme made a confederacye with the Lyon and compenyed withe hym to goo an huntynge togyder, as felows and neybowris, and all they togider toke an harte. But whan they ſhulde deuyde it, the Lyon ſpake and ſayde, I ſhall be eyre of the firſt parte, for I am grettiſt of worſhippe here, and the firſt choyce ſhall yelde me the ſecounde parte, and the grettiſt labowre ſhall gyve me the thryd parte, and but if I have the forth parte I ſhall breke the conuenaunte of concorde, and with theſe wordys he began to gryne with his teth, and ſmote the grownde with his tayle, ſo ſoore that all they for fere rane awaye, and left all the hoole harte to the lyon. Wherby it apperithe that a man owith to be ware to aſſocyate hym ſelf with his bettyrs, for he ſhall euyr be put to the worſe parte, as it is ſayde in a commune proverbe, I counſell not feruauntis to ete cheryes with ther bettyrs: for they will have the rype, and leue them the harde; and therfore ſaith Iſope, By this exemple it is ſhewyd that it is not good for the weke to be ioyned to the myghty, for he wyl not at all tymes be faithfull vnto hym."

The Tranſlation of Æſop, however, appears to have ſuperſeded the publication of the "Dialogues."

Of Alderman FABIAN, but few particulars have reached us. Mr. Warton's account of him, in the Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, is unfavourable.

"Among the many ſtriking contraſts (he obſerves), between the manners and characters of antient and modern life, which theſe Annals preſent, we muſt not be ſurpriſed to find a mercer, a ſheriff, and an alderman of London deſcending from his important occupations to write verſes. This is Robert Fabyan, who yet is generally better known as an hiſtorian, than as a poet. He was eſteemed, not only the moſt facetious, but the moſt learned, of all the mercers, ſheriffs, and aldermen, of his time: and no layman of that age is ſaid to have been better ſkilled in the Latin language. He flouriſhed about the year 1494. In his Chronicle or Concordance of Hiſtories, from Brutus to the year 1485, it is his uſual practice, at the diviſion of the books, to inſert metrical prologues, and other pieces in verſe. The beſt of his metres is the Complaint of King Edward the Second; who, like the perſonages in Boccacio's Fall of Princes, is very dramatically introduced reciting his own misfortunes. But this ſoliloquy is nothing more than a tranſlation from a ſhort and a very poor Latin poem attributed to that monarch, but probably written by William of Wyr-

ceſter, which is preſerved among the manuſcripts of the College of Arms, and entitled, *Lamentatio glorioſi regis Edvardi de Karnarvon quam edidit tempore ſuæ incarcerationis.* Our authors tranſitions from proſe to verſe, in the courſe of a prolix narrative, ſeem to be made with much eaſe; and, when he begins to verſify, the hiſtorian diſappears only by the addition of rhyme and ſtanza. In the firſt edition of his Chronicle, by way of epilogues to his ſeven books, he has given us 'The ſeven joys of the Bleſſed Virgin in Engliſh Rime.' And under the year 1325, there is a poem to the Virgin; and another on one Badby, a Lollard, under the year 1409. Theſe are ſuppreſſed in the later editions. He has likewiſe left a Panegyric on the city of London; but deſpairs of doing juſtice to ſo noble a ſubject for verſe, even if he had the eloquence of Tully, the morality of Seneca, and the harmony of that *faire ladie* Calliope. As an hiſtorian, (Mr. Warton adds) our author is the dulleſt of compilers. He is equally attentive to the ſucceſſion of the mayors of London, and of the monarchs of England: and ſeems to have thought the dinners at Guildhall, and the pageantries of the city-companies, more intereſting tranſactions, than our victories in France, and our ſtruggles for public liberty at home. One of Fabian's hiſtorical anecdotes, under the important reign of Henry the Fifth, is, that a new weather-cock was placed on the croſs of St. Paul's ſteeple. It is ſaid* that Cardinal Wolſey commanded many copies of this Chronicle to be committed to the flames, becauſe it made too ample a diſcovery of the exceſſive revenues of the clergy. The earlier chapters of theſe childiſh annals faithfully record all thoſe fabulous traditions, which generally ſupply the place of hiſtoric monuments in deſcribing the origin of a great nation."

The following are the correct titles of the different editions.

1. "The Newe Cronycles of Englande and of France." Fol. Pynſon. 1516.

2 "Fabyans Cronycle newly prynted, with the cronycle, actes and dedes done in the tyme of the reygne of the moſte excellent prynce Kynge Henry the vii." Fol. Raſtel. 1533.

3. "The Cronicle of Fabian, which he himſelf nameth the Concordance of Hiſtoryes now newly prynted, and in many places corrected, as to the diligent reader may appere." Fol. John Raynes. 1542.

4. "————————Fol. Bonham 1542.

5. "The Chronicle of Fabian whiche he nameth the Concordaunce of Hiſtoryes, newly peruſed. And continued from the begynnyng of Kyng Henry the ſeventh to thende of Quene Mary." Fol. Kingſton. 1559.

Of theſe, the firſt is by far the rareſt. In the Prologue he excuſes his performance, begging his readers to correct it where it is amiſs.

"For by hym that never yet any Ordre toke
Or Gre of Scole, or fought for great cunnynge,
This werke is gaderyd, with ſmall underſtandynge."

There is a copy in the public library at Cambridge.

As a favourable ſpecimen of his talents, Mr. Ritſon mentions an Elegy on Henry the Firſt, printed in Mrs. Cooper's Muſes' Library, which was in fact a tranſlation from a Latin poem by Henry Archdeacon of Huntingdon, the contemporary of that monarch, inſerted along with it, in our author's hiſtory.

On John king of England, Otho the emperor, and Philip of France, he has the following lines.

"O quam mirabilia, good Lord, thy workes been
In punyſhment of ſynners by thy myght wonderſly
As by old ſtoryes yt is playnely ſeen.
One ſynner the other hath corrected vtterly,
As Alexander, wyth Julius, Pompey, and Tholomy,
And many other whych as thy ſcourgys were,
To punyſhe ſynners and theym ſelf alſo dere.

"In lyke wyſe nowe reader, yf thou lyſte take hyde
And well reuolve in mynde thys hyſtorye
Of theſe thre prynces, and loke well on theyr dede,
Thou ſhalte conceyve that they dyd wyckydly.
I meane kynge John, Phylyppe and Ottony
Whyche vnto ſynne made themſelfe ſo thrall,
That of pope Innocent they were accurſyd all.

"Wherefore god ſufferyd that one the other to greue,
And warre and chafe wyth dedely hate and ſtryfe.
Glad that one the other to miſcheue,
Manaſſynge eche other wyth ſpere ſworde, and knyfe,
Wyth cruell batayll durynge theyr ſynfull lyfe.

Wherefore

* Ejus chronicon exemplaria nonnulla Cardinalis Wolſius in ſuo furore comburi fecit: quod cleri proventus pingues plus ſatis detexerit. *Bale.* Edit. Baſil. p. 642.

Wherefore I may conclude, in factis horum, That multa ſunt flagella peccatorum."

As a ſpecimen of Fabian's poetry this will probably be ſufficient. He is more ſucceſsful when deſcribing antient manners. The following is the bill of fare at the coronation dinner for Henry the Fifth's Queen, 1420:—

"For the firſt courſe.

Brawne and muſtarde.
Dedellys in Burneux.
Frument wyth Balien.
Pyke in Erbage.
Lamprey powderyd.
Trought
Codlyng
Playes fryed
Marlyng fryed
Crabbys
Leche lombard florysſhed.
Tartys.

"And a ſotyltye called a pellycane ſytting on hys neſt with her byrdes, and an image of ſaynt Katheryne holdyng a boke and diſputyng with the doctours, holding a reaſon in her ryghte hande, ſayinge *Madame le Royne*, and the pellycan as an anſwere *Ce eſt la ſigne, et du roy, pur tenir joy, et a tout ſa gent elle mete ſa entent.*

"The ſeconde Courſe.

Gely coloured wyth columbyne flowers.
Whyte potage or creme of almandes.
Breme of the ſee
Counger
Solys
Cheuen.
Barbyll with Roche.
Freſhe Samon.
Halybut
Gurnarde
Rochet broyled.
Smelth fryed.
Creuys or Lobſter.
Leche Damaſk with the kynges worde or prouerbe flouryſhed, *Une ſanz plus.*
Lamprey freſh baken.

Flampeyne flouriſhed wyth a feſchon royall, and therein, iii. crownes of golde plantyd wyth floure de lyce and floures of camemyle wroughte of confeccions.

And a ſotyltye named a panter wyth an image of saynte Katheryne wyth a whele in her hande, and a role wyth a reaſon in that other hande, ſaying, *La Royne ma file, in ceſte ile, per bon reſon, aues renount.*

"The thyrde Courſe.

Dates in compoſt.
Crame motle.
Carpe deore.
Turbut.
Tenche.
Perche wyth goion.
Fyſhe ſturgeon wyth welkes.
Porperies roſted.
Mennes fryed.
Creuys de eawe douce.
Pranys.
Elys roſted wyth lamprey.

A leche called the whyte leche, flourythed wyth hawthorne leuys and redde hawys.

A march payene garnyſſhed wyth dyuers fygurs of angellys, amonge the whych was ſet an image of ſaynt Katheryne holdynge thys reaſon *Il eſt ecrit, pur voir et eit, per mariage pure ceſt guerre ne dure.* And laſtly a ſotyltye named a Tigre lokynge in a mirrour, and a man ſyttynge on horſebacke clene armed holding in hys armes a tyger whelpe wyth thys reaſon *Par force ſanz reſon je ay pryſe ceſte beſte.* And wyth hys one hande makynge a countenance of throwynge of myrrours at the great tygre. The which held thys reaſon, *Gile the mirrour ma fete diſtour.*"

He died, according to Stow, who gives his epitaph, in 1511: Bale ſays, the 28th of February 1512: and differs as to the place of his interment. Bale and Pits, ſays Biſhop Nicholſon, ſubdivide his works, but I preſume the Concordantiæ Hiſtoriarum is the ſum of all. (See. Bale. viii. 62. Pits. 690. Tann. Bibl. Brit. Hib. p. 272. Nicholſon Engl. Hiſt. Lib. p. 57. Ritſon's Bibl. Poet. p. 55.)

"Colloquia et Dictionariolum octo Linguarum, Latinæ, Gallicæ, *Belgicæ*, *Teutonicæ*, Hiſpanicæ, Italicæ, *Anglicæ*, et Portugallicæ." 12. Antv. 1630.

In this little volume, the ſtrong analogy between the Engliſh and the Flemiſh languages is curiouſly illuſtrated. It ſeems to prove that our vernacular tongue is a nearer relation to the Belgic than the German. The compariſon is perhaps of more importance, as we have but few if any fragments of the antient Belgic to aſſimilate with the Anglo-Saxon.

The following inſtances are given without ſelection.

Engliſh.

He hath nothing to eat.
Let it go.
Make place there.
Methinks that it is good.
Make all good cheer I pray you.
How much hath it coſt you?

Flemiſh

Hy en heeft t'eten.
Laet gaen.
Maeckt daer plaetſe?

My dunckt dat hy goet is.
Maeckt alle good chiere Ick bids u.
Hoe veel hevet u ghecoſt?

German.

Er hat nicht zu eſſen.
Gebt mir ſie her.
Macht hie raum.
Mich dünckt das er gut ſey.
Seydt alle frölich ich bitte euch:
Wie veel hat es euch gekoſtet?

A Letter, taken from the eight chapter of the firſt part, may perhaps exhibit the ſimilarity in a ſtronger point of view.

Engliſh.

Peter, my good friend, after all recommendations, know that I am very evil content with you, becauſe you would not ſend me your book. I can not think how I have deſerved that towards you: now perceive I wel that you will doo very little for me, when you deny mee ſo ſmall a matter. Your wordes and thoghtes do not agree well one with another: if you had defired mee of thinges of much greater importance, I would not have refuſed you. It is moſt true that men commonly ſay: One ought alwayes to prove his friendes before hee have need of them; for to prove them in neceſſitie, that were too late. Therefore it is enough for me to have proved you.

Flemiſh.

Peeter myn goede vrient, naer alle ghehiedeniſſen, weet dat ick ben ſeer qualyck te vreden op u, om die ſake dat ghy my niet en hebt willen leenen uwen boeck. Ick en kan niet peynſen hoe ickt t'uwaerts verdient hebbe: nu mercke Ick wel, dat ghy ſoudt doen ſeer luttel voor my, als ghy my ontſeght ſoo kleynen duick.

Dwoorden ende ghedachten en ghelycken niet wel d'een den anderen: dat ghy my verſocht haddet van dinghen van veel meerder importancien, ick en ſoudeſe u niet gheweygert hebben. Het is wel waer dat men gemeynlyc ſeyt: Men behoort altoos ſyn vrienden te proeven eer dat men ſe behoeft: want die te proeven in den noot, dat waer te ſpade: Daerom het is my ghenoech u beproeft te hebben.

German.

Mein guter freund Peter, ich wunſch euch alles guts: wiſſet das ich nit wol zu frieden bin mit euch, das jhr abgeſchlagen habt mir zu leyhen ewer buch. Fürwar ich kan nit gedencken wie ich ſolches umb euch verdient hab: jetzt aber merck ich was jhr von meinent wegen thun würdet, dieweil jhr mihr verſagt habt ſo ein klein ding. Euwer wort vnd gemuth bedüncken mich nicht zuſammen ſtimmen: ſo jhr begert hettet von mir ſachen daran viel mehr gelegen wer, ich wolts euch nicht verſagt haven. Aber es iſt wahr wie dars gemein ſprichwort iſt; Man ſol probieren einen freundt, eche man ſyn bedarff: denn in der noth probieren, ist zu ſpath: Es iſt mir aver genug dafs ich euch probiert hab.

The ſame paſſages in the Spaniſh, Portugueſe and other tongues afford ſimilar opportunities for compariſon.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* NATURAL HISTORY *of* LEECHES.

THE hiſtory of theſe animals is rendered intereſting from their well known uſe in ſurgery. One ſpecies, the Medicinal leeches, (*hirudo medicinalis* of Linnæus) are employed for the purpoſe of extracting blood from various parts of the human body, where the lancet would be of no avail; and from ſome parts, as the gums, to which even cupping-glaſſes could not poſſibly be applied. They are in ſuch requeſt in ſome diſtricts of England, that the poor people derive a great part of their ſubſiſtence from collecting them for ſale; and ſome plans have been projected of making ponds for the purpoſe of breeding them. Such ponds, if in good ſituations, and properly managed, would, no doubt, prove extremely lucrative to the owners.

The body of all the ſpecies of leeches, when extended, is long and ſlender, but it is capable of very conſiderable dilatation and contraction. It is compoſed of a great number of annules, or to ſpeak more correctly, of circular muſcles, which are the principal organs of motion. The ſurface of the ſkin, in the different ſpecies, is more or leſs rough with minute tubercles. To the touch, however, theſe tubercles are ſcarcely ſenſible, from the circumſtance of their being always ſmeared with a viſcous fluid indiſſoluble in water, which tranſudes from them. By means of this fluid, the progreſs of the animals, in ſwimming, as well as in paſſing through mud, or amongſt the carices, reeds, and other aquatic plants, (about the roots and leaves of which they are chiefly to be found,) is greatly facilitated.

The head of theſe animals, in a ſtate of dilatation, is conſiderably leſs pointed than their poſterior extremity. They have the power of attaching themſelves to any hard ſubſtance, both by their head and tail; but it is difficult to comprehend by what preciſe means this is effected. All we know is, that they form a concavity beneath each of theſe extremities; by which, in the manner of a cupping-glaſs, they adhere ſo firmly, that in ſome inſtances their body has been torn aſunder, in attempting to detach them. The

ſtructure

ſtructure of the fleſhy *diſcus*, which performs the office of ſucker, cannot eaſily be aſcertained, for when the ſkin which covers it is removed, we obſerve only ſome minute fibres interwoven in different directions. In conſequence of the vacuum, formed by the contraction of the diſcus, the animals are fixed by the preſſure of a column of air, correſponding to their diameter.

They ſwim like eels, by a ſerpentine motion. When they would change their place without ſwimming, they begin by fixing their body at one of the extremities, by means of the ſucker that terminates it. The circular muſcles of the ſkin then ſeparately act, by which the body is elongated, by diminiſhing its diameter. When the free extremity has reached the place to which the animal is deſirous of extending it, it is applied and made faſt to that ſpot by the ſucker, and becomes the fixed point of a new motion. The animal, having now removed the ſucker firſt made uſe of, draws it, by the operation of the longitudinal fibres of the ſkin, towards the other ſucker, and proceeds, in this manner, to fix each extremity alternately. Theſe motions are executed with conſiderable rapidity.

The mouth is a triangular opening, having three ſtrong and ſharp teeth, which meet in the centre, and are capable of piercing not only the human ſkin, but even the tender parts of that of the horſe or ox. At the bottom of the mouth there is a kind of fleſhy prominence, in which the tube terminates that conveys the blood from the triple wound, formed by the teeth, into the ſtomach of the animal. The ſtomach conſiſts of a great number of membranous bags, furniſhed with ſmall valves, in which blood has ſometimes been known to continue for many months without being coagulated. As none of the leeches have more than one principal orifice in their bodies, it is extremely probable, ſays Morand, who has publiſhed a Memoir reſpecting theſe animals, that all thoſe particles of the blood they ſwallow, which do not aſſiſt in nouriſhing their bodies, may paſs off by tranſpiration, and thus form the viſcous fluid which exudes through the ſkin. This fluid may be obſerved in blackiſh filaments, in water in which leeches are kept.

It appears that leeches reſpire through their mouth. The greater part are furniſhed with organs of viſion, varying in number, (according to the ſpecies,) from one to eight. In many of them, however, no eyes are to be ſeen, even with high magnifying powers.

If a leech be cut in two, that part which contains the head will continue in life, and, after a time, greater or leſs according to the ſeaſon, will become a new animal, differing in no reſpect whatever from others of its ſpecies. It ſhould appear from this fact, and from ſome other obſervations, that leeches increaſe in ſize, not only by the developement of their parts, but likewiſe by augmentation, that is to ſay, that old leeches have a greater number of muſcular rings than the young ones.

Leeches are furniſhed with the organs of both ſexes; and are viviparous or produce their offſpring alive. In the ſame manner as in the ſnails, their generative organs are ſituated near the œſophagus. They uſually breed about the beginning of the ſpring, and as many as ſeventy young leeches have been counted in the body of an old one.

Some ſpecies of leeches are found in almoſt all waters; but the greater part of them prefer ſuch as are muddy, and afford growth to numerous aquatic plants. They are common throughout the whole of Europe, but leſs ſo in the ſouthern than the northern parts. The duration of their life has not been aſcertained; but, beſides the general cauſes of mortality to which they are ſubject, ſuch as the drying up, but more particularly the putrefaction (during the heats of ſummer,) of the waters that they inhabit, they have many enemies, which are in continual purſuit of them for food. Theſe are chiefly different ſpecies of fiſh and water-fowl; but there are alſo numerous larvæ of water-inſects, and even of perfect inſects which prey upon them. Even the leeches themſelves deſtroy one another. Thoſe that have been long without food fall, without mercy, upon ſuch as are gorged, and ſuck out of their bodies the juices with which they are repleniſhed. This circumſtance has been particularly remarked by Vauquelin and ſome other naturaliſts.

Theſe animals will not only ſuck the blood of each other, and of quadrupeds and fiſhes, but will faſten upon the larvæ of inſects, and numerous kind of vermes, &c. that inhabit the ſame waters in which they live. Whenever they have opportunity, they gorge themſelves till their ſtomach will contain no more. On the contrary, when food is not to be had, they are able to ſupport life for many months without receiving any nutriment.

This

This is particularly the caſe during winter, at the commencement of which they bury themſelves deep in the mud; they continue in a ſemi-torpid ſtate, till the warmth of the enſuing ſpring again calls them to life, vigour and activity.

Sea-ſalt, tobacco, and in general all kinds of ſalt and acrid ſubſtances, applied to the ſurface of their bodies, are fatal to leeches. Some of theſe are always adopted for deſtroying ſuch as faſten upon a man or animal, that happens unfortunately to go into waters where they are in great numbers. When forcibly torn off, they almoſt always leave in the wound ſome part of their head. In this caſe the wound has often been known to feſter and become a troubleſome ſore. We are informed by Pliny, that Meſſalinus, a perſon of conſular diguity, even loſt his life by an accident of this kind.

Of the leeches employed by ſurgeons, in phlebotmy, that called the medicinal leech is preferred to all others. It is, however, by no means true, that the black or horſe-leech, as it is uſually denominated, has any poiſonous properties, notwithſtanding the prejudices which, on this ſuppoſition, have long been entertained againſt it.

Leeches ought to be collected in the ſpring of the year, if poſſible, and ſhould be kept in veſſels of pure ſpring water, which muſt be changed very frequently, particularly in ſummer. If they are very numerous, they ought to have freſh water as often as twice a day; but if they are only in ſmall quantity, once in two days may be ſufficient. All the ſlime which accumulates upon their bodies, ſhould be well cleaned away whenever they are kept in any abundance, otherwiſe the new water will be tainted, and become prejudicial to them from the moment they are put into it. Violent noiſes and powerful ſmells are alike injurious to theſe animals; and on the latter account, particularly, an apothecary's or druggiſt's ſhop, is one of the worſt places in which they can be kept. The perſon employed in removing them from one veſſel into another, ſhould have his hands in every reſpect as clean as poſſible.

There is no great art in applying leeches to the body; but a perſon who is accuſtomed to it, will always do it better than one who is not. In the moſt experienced hands, however, they will ſometimes refuſe to faſten themſelves, either from not being hungry at the time, or from the ſurface of the ſkin, or the blood, on their making the attempt, being unpleaſant to their taſte. The wound they make out of water, is more ſenſible than what they make in water; but in the latter caſe, particularly when the water is ſomewhat warm, the blood flows more freely. When it is neceſſary they ſhould ceaſe from ſucking before they have fully gorged themſelves, a ſmall quantity of ſalt, tobacco or ſnuff, will cauſe them to drop off in convulſions, and they ſoon afterwards die. On the contrary, when it is conſidered neceſſary that they ſhould draw from the wound more blood than their ſtomach will contain, it is ſometimes cuſtomary to cut off the poſterior extremity of their body, out of which the ſurplus of blood will flow as through a tube.

For ſome years it has at different times been aſſerted, that by means of leeches it is poſſible to foretell the various changes of weather, both of heat and cold, of rain and fair. The means of doing this have been variouſly laid down. A French clergyman, who attended to this ſubject for many years, has aſſerted, that a leech kept in a decanter filled with water in a window, will continue at the bottom, without any motion, if the following day is about to be ſerene and pleaſant. If rain is about to fall, before or after noon, he ſays, that the little animal will aſcend the ſide of the glaſs, to the ſurface of the water, and there continue till very nearly the time, when the fine weather returns; and, previouſly to the commencement of high winds, that it will ſwim about in the water with great rapidity, and will not ceaſe from this motion till the wind begins to blow. At the approach of a ſtorm, he informs us, that it will continue entirely out of the water even for ſeveral of the preceding days, appearing all the time agitated and reſtleſs. The ſame perſon, in concluſion, aſſerts, that during froſty weather, the leech will continue almoſt motionleſs, and, as much contracted as poſſible, at the bottom of the decanter; and that always during ſnow and rain, it will fix itſelf near the mouth of the decanter, and there remain in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity.

There can be no doubt, but that the variations which take place in the atmoſphere, have conſiderable influence upon theſe animals; but this influence is by no means ſuch, as always to produce the ſame effects upon them. An eaſy and ſatisfactory proof may at any time be had, by putting four or five leeches into

different

different decanters. It will be found that their motions are very uncertain, and that even ſometimes each will afford a different indication. No dependance, therefore, can be placed in them; and theſe living barometers can deſerve to be conſidered as little better than playthings for children.

It may not be improper, at the concluſion of this article, to deſcribe the ſpecific difference which exiſts between the medicinal leech, and the horſe-leech, ſince, from the circumſtance of their inhabiting the ſame waters, and being nearly of the ſame ſize, they are frequently confounded by ignorant people.

The medicinal leech is of a blackiſh brown colour, marked along its upper part with ſeveral lines of yellow dots, extending from one end of the body to the other. The under part of the body is uſually ſomewhat lighter, and marked with yellowiſh ſpots. The principal characteriſtic, however, conſiſts in the dotted lines.

The horſe-leech is nearly of an uniform black colour, except on the under part, which is of a cinereous green, and uſually marked with black ſpots.

February, 1807. W. BINGLEY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* POLAND, *by an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, *recently returned from that* COUNTRY, *after a* RESIDENCE *in it of* TWO YEARS

THE price of proviſions in Poland has more than doubled ſince the partition; but as money has increaſed in proportion, no complaints are made of dearth. The ordinary price of the beſt ſhambles-meat is about three-pence a pound, Engliſh money; whereas before the two laſt diviſions, it was often at a penny, and never exceeded three halfpence. The moſt intelligible ſtatement, I could probably give relative to this topic is the following:—The Count Zamoyſki, when in England, three or four years ago, took over with him ſeveral Engliſh mechanics, and among the reſt a porter-brewer of ſome reſpectability. Happening to ſee the laſt of theſe perſons, when he had *kept houſe* in the country about ſix months, I enquired of him what were the average expences of his living? He ſaid, it was difficult if not impoſſible to live *ſo well* in Poland as in England, though there ſhould be no want of the means; but that, as nearly as he could eſtimate, he could live for one half of the ſum. Still, I am of opinion, that houſehold expenditure may be more accurately rated at a third only of what it is in England: for new ſettlers can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to have become familiar, in ſo ſhort a time, with all the ways and means of getting things at the cheapeſt rate; particularly in Poland, where they muſt be continually liable to the extortion of the Jews. Beſides, from my own obſervation, I muſt rate domeſtic expences lower. At reſpectable hotels in Warſaw, no more than about a ſhilling is paid for a dinner, though nothing be *expected* to be drunk afterwards. I ſpeak now of a *common table*, it is true; but it is well and abundantly furniſhed, is attended by people of reſpectability, and a billiard-table ſtands in an antiroom.

What I conjectured, or rather what I ſtated with a full conviction in my ſecond paper relative to the difficulty of maintaining large armies in Poland, has been recently verified by a ſtatement in one of the French *bulletins*, which affirms that beef is half a crown a pound at Warſaw; that is, it is riſen to ten times its cuſtomary price.

The manufactures of Poland are very few and inconſiderable, conſiſting chiefly of the coarſe linen cloth worn by the peaſants. The late King eſtabliſhed, in 1776, at Grodno, the principal of town of Lithuania, manufactories of cloth, camlets, linens, cotton, ſilks, ſtuffs, &c. Of the fate of theſe eſtabliſhments I can give no diſtinct account: for, of Ruſſian Poland, I know abſolutely nothing from obſervation, and very little from report.

There is, in Galicia, one manufactory of earthenware and of porcelain; and the china it produces is ſufficiently neat, though there is no approach to elegance. Theſe are perhaps the only manufactories in Poland of any articles above what may be conſidered as abſolutely neceſſary in every country, that has the ſmalleſt claim to the epithet of civilized. Hence the price of all manufactured articles is extremely high. A hat of the value of a guinea in England will coſt an equivalent to a guinea and half in Poland. The ſame proportion takes place in the two countries, in the price of a yard of cambric, for which I have alſo paid a guinea and half. A coat, of which the cloth may be bought ſeparately, and made by a dirty Jew in an inſignificant Polith town, will coſt little leſs than five guineas. Other articles of dress are in proportion.

The manufactures of England are in great requiſition, notwithſtanding the prohibitions which exiſted, before the arrival of the French, againſt their importation. You cannot enter a ſhop in any large town, but every thing of this deſcription is *Engliſh*, even to an ordinary ſilk purſe. Of courſe, this cannot be always, though it is frequently, true. I had occaſion to buy a hat at Lemberg. The name of the maker, of the ſtreet in London, and number where he lived, were all diſtinctly noted on a label; but from ſome particular and deciſive marks, I could not heſitate a moment to conclude that the hat had never been in England.

Trade almoſt of every deſcription is, for the moſt part, conducted by Jews. In all the large towns, and indeed in the ſmall ones, their ſhops are not only the moſt numerous, but the beſt. Theſe ſhops have their emiſſaries, who are inferior Jews, and whoſe buſineſs it is to loiter about the town, and particularly about the hotels and taverns to collect cuſtomers. A ſtranger no ſooner arrives at an hotel, than he is accoſted by ſome dirty Jew, who will even enter his apartment without ceremony, and is ready, on a favourable anſwer, to conduct him to the ſhop of his employer. It is curious to ſee the officious eagerneſs, the perſevering importunity, the unceaſing watchfulneſs of every motion of the ſtranger, which diſtinguiſh theſe emiſſary Jews, and the alacrity with which they lead the way, when they have gained their point. The ſhops even in Warſaw make but little exterior diſplay. Thoſe which are abundantly furniſhed with valuable goods, have windows of inconſiderable dimenſions.

There are many Jews, who have even obtained farms of the nobles. One of theſe was pointed out to me at Dantzic, who was reſident there for a time to ſell his corn. He had diveſted himſelf, however, of his beard, and of the black robe diſtinctive of his order.

The general population of Poland is ſtated at 15 millions. It was thus eſtimated before the laſt partition: but the nobles are fond of thinking that it has declined ſince that event. The accounts of others, however, who may be ſuppoſed leſs intereſted in the independence of the country, do not confirm their opinion; nor, from the various marks of improvement diſcoverable, particularly in the Pruſſian part, would a ſtranger be led to ſuch a concluſion. Of this population, the peaſants conſtitute a large majority.

A Poliſh peaſant is ſhort in ſtature, and appears as if ſtinted in his growth. He has ſmall grey eyes, a ſhort noſe, generally ſomewhat turned up; hair in general approaching to yellow, though it ſometimes inclines to a darkiſh colour; his complexion is alſo of a yellow hue; his general aſpect dull and dejected; his gait heavy and devoid of life. Still, the Poles aſſert that he may be drilled into a very good ſoldier. The peaſant women are uſually very ſhort, and ſquat. From their extreme dirtineſs and general unſightlineſs, nothing in the form of woman can be conceived leſs lovely. I have never ſeen in a young peaſant girl, even when clean and neat, the ſlighteſt approach to beauty.

The dreſs of the peaſants conſiſts chiefly in a coarſe upper garment of a dark reddiſh colour, more like a mantle than a coat, which reaches below the knee, and is confined round them with a girdle. This, in winter, is lined with ſheep-ſkins. They have beſides, a little fur-cap, and a few other articles of dreſs, all of the coarſeſt materials. The dreſs of the peaſant women is ſcarcely to be analyſed, at leaſt by a man. When they are dreſſed on a Sunday, it is tawdry beyond deſcription, conſiſting of a great variety of different colours, as in patchwork, of which, however, red is the predominant one. When thus accoutred, they look as if made up for ſcarecrows. In ſummer, the women have nothing on but a mere ſhift and an under-petticoat, which extends ſcarcely below the knees; and are commonly without ſhoes or ſtockings.

Their diet is very ſcanty. They have rarely any animal food; their beſt things are their milk and poor cheeſe, which they have in ſufficient abundance; but the ſtaple of their diet is the coarſe rye bread I have before mentioned, and which I have attempted in vain to ſwallow.

The political condition of this wretched race of beings, is ſtill more degrading to human nature. I have before given ſome account of a Poliſh farm; and have now to add a few particulars, as connected with the ſubject of the peaſantry. When a farmer rents a farm, the villages ſituated on it, with their inhabitants, are conſidered as included in the bargain; and the farmer derives a right to the labour of the peaſantry for the cultivation of that farm. The relation between the

peaſant and the landholder is this—On the marriage of a young peaſant, his Lord aſſigns him a certain quantity of land, ſufficient for the maintenance of himſelf and family, in the poor manner in which they are accuſtomed to live. Should the family be numerous, they have ſome increaſe of land. At the ſame time they obtain alſo a few cattle, as a cow or two, with ſteers to plow their land. Theſe are fed in the ſtubble, or in the open places of the woods, as the ſeaſon admits. In conſideration of theſe grants, the peaſant makes a return to the landholder, of one half of his labour; that is, he works three days in the week for his Lord, and three for himſelf. If any of his cattle die, they are replaced by the maſter; a circumſtance which renders him negligent of his little herd, as the death or loſs of ſome of them is a common occurrence.

Thus, though the Poliſh boors are not attached to the ſoil, in the feudal ſenſe of the term, and abſolutely ſubject to the will of the Lord like brute beaſts; yet, they are ſtill transferred as a part of the ſtock of the eſtate on which they live to every freſh purchaſer or tenant. They are not privileged to quit the ſoil, except in a few inſtances of complete enfranchiſement; and if they were, the privilege would be merely nominal: for whither ſhould they go? No landholder would admit a fugitive peaſant, through fear of encouraging a ſpirit of diſaffection. It is not in their power, from the circumſtances of their condition, to ſell their labour indifferently to this or that maſter; and if ſuch obſtacles did not oppoſe, the very extent of the Poliſh farms, and the conſequent want of a ſecond contiguous employer, would ſuffice in moſt caſes to preclude a change of maſters.

It is ſaid, that a few of the peaſants improve the little ſtock which is committed to their management, accumulating ſome ſmall property; but their conduct is far more frequently marked by careleſſneſs and want of forecaſt. Beſides, it does not appear, that their allowance of land and cattle either is, or deſigned to be, more than enough for their ſcanty maintenance. I was once on a ſhort journey with a nobleman, when we ſtopped to bait at the farm-houſe of a village, as is common in Poland. The peaſants got intelligence of the preſence of their Lord, and aſſembled in a body of twenty or thirty to prefer a petition to him. I ſtood at a diſtance, and perceived that he did not yield to their ſupplication. When he had diſmiſſed them, I had the curioſity to enquire the object of their petition; and he replied, that they had begged for an increaſed allowance of land, on the plea that what they had was inſufficient for their ſupport. He added, "I did not grant it them; becauſe their preſent allotment is the uſual quantity; and as it has ſufficed hitherto, ſo it will for the time to come. Beſides, (ſaid he) if I give them more, I well know, that it will not, in reality, better their circumſtances."

Poland does not furniſh a man of more humanity than the one who rejected this apparently reaſonable petition. But it muſt be allowed, that he had good reaſons for what he did. Thoſe degraded and wretched beings, inſtead of hoarding the ſmall ſurplus of their abſolute neceſſities, are almoſt univerſally accuſtomed to expend it in that abominable ſpirit which they call *ſchnaps*. It is incredible what quantities of this pernicious liquor is drank both by the peaſant men and women! I have been told, that a woman will frequently drink a pint and even more, at a ſitting, and that too in no great length of time. I have myſelf often ſeen one of theſe poor women led home between two men, ſo intoxicated as to be unable to ſtand; there can be no queſtion, that the exceſſive uſe of this *whiſky* (were it not to libel whiſky thus to ſtile it) ought to be enumerated among the chief proximate cauſes of the deficient population of Poland. It is indeed ſo conſidered by the Poles; and Count Zamoyſki has lately eſtabliſhed a porter-brewery in Galitzia, in the hope of checking eventually ſo hurtful a habit, by the ſubſtitution of that wholeſeſome beverage.

The farmers are intermediate between the nobles and the peaſants. They are a reſpectable claſs of men; and have free acceſs to the noble's table. Hence, they ſometimes acquire a degree of poliſh ſuperior to what is uſually found among Engliſh farmers, though tenfold more opulent The ſituation of a farmer, therefore, has ſome peculiar advantages; and it is accordingly, the higheſt object of ambition to a young Pole, not of independent fortune, to get the leaſe of a good farm; when he eſtabliſhes himſelf in life, in the beſt manner which Poland admits. As a firſt ſtep, however, to the obtainment of a farm, it is often the caſe, that

that a young man becomes connected with a nobleman's family in ſome official capacity, and turns farmer only when he marries. But even his marriage does not neceſſarily preclude his continued connection with the family; for ſhould his ſervices be deemed of ſufficient conſequence, a contiguous abode is provided him.

The houſes of the farmers are commonly built of wood, and have merely a ground-floor. On the exterior, they are, in every point of view, humble, very often mean in appearance; the interior is occaſionally ſomewhat better; though an Engliſhman looks in vain for any thing like comfort. There are uſually two or three ordinary rooms whitewaſhed, though one only ſerves, for the moſt part, as a ſitting-room. The floors are ſometimes of earth only, but more frequently planked. A bed almoſt always ſtands in every room, ſometimes though rarely with curtains. The only double bed, however, is that for the maſter and miſtreſs of the family; and which ſtands in the principal room; the others are mere couches for ſingle perſons, placed in the corners. In the midſt of all theſe homely appearances, you are much, though equally, ſurprized at ſeeing the table ſet out with conſiderable neatneſs, and abundantly ſupplied with good things. Every plate is furniſhed with a napkin and a ſilver fork; the courſes are almoſt as numerous, and follow the ſame order as in the houſe of a nobleman, from which the whole is obviouſly imitated. There is ſome little incongruity in all this, it muſt be owned; but incongruities of this deſcription are abundant in Poland.

To give the reader ſome idea of the value of land in Poland, I ſhall mention a purchaſe, with the particulars of which I happened to be made acquainted. The manufacturer of porcelain, above-mentioned, had become rich enough to have a quantity of ſuperfluous capital, which he was deſirous of veſting in the ſolid property of land. Accordingly, he purchaſed an eſtate, for which he gave about two thouſand pounds ſterling. The exact number of acres it is not in my power to ſtate; but from the information of a gentleman preſent who had been in England, I learnt, that the whole muſt be about two thouſand acres, half of which, however, was in foreſt. The houſe on this eſtate was the largeſt and the beſt, excluſive of thoſe of the nobles, I had ſeen. There were ſeveral rooms larger than ordinary, well whitewaſhed, and the furniture and general appearance ſufficiently neat and commodious; yet it was built ſolely of wood. It had alſo a ſpacious garden, fenced by a wooden encloſure, and laid out into walks, &c.

I have been thus particular in my account of this purchaſe, becauſe this ſingle inſtance furniſhes a ſtriking proof, how certainly manufactures are followed by opulence and improvement.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your very uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany, under the head Literary and Philoſophical Varieties, I obſerve announced, *certain* bookſellers of London have undertaken to publiſh a *ſplendid and coſtly* edition of Hollinſhead, which they intend to follow by ſimilar editions of others of the early Chronicles of England. It ſtrikes me as very ſingular, that they ſhould have made ſuch a grand miſtake, as to begin at the wrong end, and *prefer Hollinſhead*, who was only a *compiler*, and not an original author (except what he relates in his own time.)

It has been long lamented we have had no Gibſon to tranſlate our Saxon authors or manuſcripts; all our modern publications on antiquities are moſt miſerably poor, and extremely unſatisfactory.

The whole Society of Antiquarians have never dared to publiſh our Saxon Chronicles, but continue to go on working like *moles blindfold* for the good of the general readers of Engliſh hiſtory. I wiſh you would recommend through your uſeful Magazine, the early tranſlation into Engliſh, of all our Saxon manuſcripts now lying *dead and uſeleſs in the Britiſh Muſeum.*

I am fully perſuaded, Sir, were they tranſlated into Engliſh, and printed in a neat, but not *ſplendid or expenſive* ſtyle, that 6000 copies would be ſold before a twelvemonth.

In every gentleman's houſe I go into in the country, it ſeems to be the general wiſh and deſire. The foundation of our hiſtory at preſent is ſo obſcured and clouded, that no man can tell whom to believe on the ſubject of our hiſtory prior to the Conqueſt.

Apologizing for the treſpaſs on your time, I remain with great reſpect,

AN ENGLISH READER OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE read ſo frequently of perſons being burnt to death, or maiming themſelves by leaping out of window when a houſe is on fire, for want of the means of eſcape, that I feel it my duty to mention a ſimple contrivance which I have for many years adopted, and which enables me to ſleep in ſecurity.

I provide two or three of my chambers with a moderately ſtout rope, ſuch as may be bought for a ſhilling or eighteen-pence; I tie knots in them, and faſten one end either to a bed-poſt, to a ſtrong ſtaple, or any other ſuitable fixture. In caſe of fire, and of my inability to eſcape from the lower part of the houſe, either of theſe ropes thrown out of a window, would enable me or my family to ſlip down it. The knots would afford us reſting places for the hands and feet; and children and infirm perſons might be let down by means of a running nooſe, with which I always provide the lower end of the rope.

If from inattention, for I cannot ſuppoſe the practicability of the means will be doubted, or the expence of the ropes be begrudged, houſes on fire are unprovided with this ſimple means of eſcape, it is the duty of all the neighbours, without delay or ſolicitation, to bring out and ſtrew under the windows of the houſe on fire, all their feather beds and mattreſſes, till the family are in ſecurity.

In communicating theſe precautions to the public, relative to the means of eſcape from fire, I conſider it very important to make known to the world a means of eſcaping ſuffocation in a room filled with ſmoke. It is practiſed by the firemen in the metropolis, with a degree of ſucceſs and addreſs which has entitled them to the name of Salamanders. If a houſe were on fire, ſo that no ordinary perſon could venture into any part of it without ſuffering immediate ſuffocation, and its owner wiſhed to reſcue from the flames any precious object, an experienced London fireman will extricate it without heſitation or hazard.

He effects this by means of a principle well known in the ſcience of pneumatics, but which the intellectual powers of man would never apply *a priori* to ſuch a combination of circumſtances. The heat, ſmoke, and unreſpirable air, aſcend to the upper parts of the room, and a ſtream of pure air occupies the ſpace in immediate contact with the floor. The fireman crawls then into the houſe on his hands and knees, and keeps his face, in his progreſs, as cloſe to the floor as poſſible; and in this manner he will go and return to any part of the premiſes not actually in flames. A knowledge of this practice cannot but be of extenſive uſe to the community, and I know no means of conveying it with ſuch effect and authority as the Monthly Magazine.

COMMON SENSE.

London, March 28, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCERNING A WAR-WHOOP.

THERE are not words in our language which have ſo often been written in letters of blood, as *No Popery*.

Henry VIII. put to death Sir Thomas More, Fiſher, the biſhop of Rocheſter, and numberleſs inferior victims, that we might have No Popery.

Under Edward VI. Cardinal Beaton was aſſaſſinated in Scotland; Tonſtal, and other Engliſh biſhops, were impriſoned, perſecuted, plundered, and reduced to miſery, that we might have No Popery. Leaſt this barbaric zealotry ſhould be called anti-religious; Joan of Kent was burnt alive for denying the miraculous conception, and Vanparis for denying the divinity of Chriſt. Not from antipathy againſt intolerance had the cry been raiſed of No Popery. Bucer was the grand contriver of the doctrine, the liturgy, and the diſcipline of the church of England. He fired from a double battery at Papiſt and Unitarian, declaring from the pulpit, that Catholicism ought to be exterminated, and that Servetus ought to have his bowels torn out. Yet this man, whom our lawgivers employed to accommodate their ſtatutes to No Popery, was born a Jew, and died a Jew.

Queen Mary had the ſpirit and the power to retaliate on the reformers. After the victory of her adverſaries, ſhe acquired the epithet *bloody*, for rivalling Catharine dei Medici in cruelty of intolerance. Her motto was *No Bucerism*.

Elizabeth was not bloody. She preferred ſtifling and ſtrangling to beheading and burning. She ſtopped the breath of one hundred and ſeventy-five Catholic prieſts, and of five Catholic women, whoſe crime was no other than teaching their hereditary religion in England.

The act againſt papal ſupremacy having put the magiſtrate above the church; what was formerly called hereſy, was now to be called treaſon. Theſe victims were hypocritically ſaid by the church to ſuffer for treaſon. No deſtruction of a hoſtile prieſthood ſo extenſive ever took place in any Catholic country. It has been rivalled in our own times by the atheiſtic perſecution of the French Convention. The names of the prieſts executed by the Church of England, between 1570 and 1602, may be read in detail in Caulfield's Hiſtory of the Gunpowder-plot. Thus Elizabeth realized her will for No Popery.

James overlooked with magnanimity the inferior ramifications of the powder-plot: with ſuch a pretext for intolerance, there was virtue in his forbearance. He left to the vulgar the cry of No Popery.

The vulgar took it up; and under Charles I. uſed the cry of No Popery, to bring a king into diſrepute, who felt liberally toward the Catholics. All the ſeditious efforts of the Puritans, which produced ſo long a civil war, and ſo conſpicuous a judicial regicide, were covered by that Proteſtant ſhield which Elizabeth had inſcribed with the deadly words No Popery.

After the Reſtoration, the religion of Bucer, and the double intolerance of the magiſtrate, returned. Popiſh plots were invented or detected. An act of uniformity plundered the diſſenting clergy of an oppoſite deſcription.

James II. was expelled by the cry of No Popery: all the civil wars of the Revolution had for their moſt ſpecious pretext the preſervation of No Popery.

William III. and the two firſt Georges, not having been brought up in the religion of Bucer, acquired the tolerant ſpirit of foreign Proteſtaniſm. Under them, the temper of the Engliſh people was much ſoftened and liberalized.

In this preſent reign, the American war ſeems firſt to have revived from their long ſlumber thoſe hierarchic diviſions, which had agitated and diſgraced our anceſtors, and deſolated our common country. The cry of No Popery was ſtill underſtood by the multitude to be an expreſſion of abhorrence againſt that high-church party, which had protected Charles I. and oppoſed the Revolution. Hence, during the riots of 1780, which were in fact the work of a whig mob, and were inſpired more by hatred of the miniſtry than of the Catholics, No Popery was the popular watch-word: and it was again, as of old, an animation to injuſtice, to plunder and to violence. About 1790, the Iriſh Catholics began their applications to the legiſlature for a repeal of the laws to their prejudice.—The refuſal of this emancipation, again accompanied with the outcry of No Popery, has occaſioned, before our own eyes, a long and bloody civil war in Ireland, diſtinguiſhed for inhumanities more atrocious than even the cruſade againſt the Albigenſes. Iriſh Catholics have been half-hanged, half-flogged to death, puſhed with the pike-ſtaff indiſcriminately from the bridge into the river; ſhut up in barns and burned alive in bands; and ſtill the whoop of ſavage triumph was No Popery.

If there be men, who glory in ſuch deeds, who would again arouſe ſimilar paſſions, and make Ireland once more the ſlaughter-field of religious maſſacre, let *them* pronounce aloud, and write upon our walls, theſe words of death; but let ſocietybeware of ſuch—If they ſhould be found too numerous and too ſtrong to be ruled by the civil power, and chaſtized by the courts of juſtice; the friends of humanity and tolerance muſt again reſort to ſuch a ſocial interdict, as Saint Ambroſe of Milan carried into execution againſt Theodoſius, and the barbaric ruffians who obeyed him. The ſmile of greeting muſt be withheld in the ſtreet, and the cup of hoſpitality denied at home to the partizans of a murderous intolerance. Thoſe churches and conventicles muſt be ſhunned with public ſolemn indignation, where the preacher is heard to juſtify any partial oppreſſion of the common children of Chriſt. It is in the power of public opinion, would it pronounce itſelf with energy, if not to atone for its long injuſtice, at leaſt to prepare a more equitable futurity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, by your laſt Magazine, that you rather invited diſcuſſion on Mr. Whitebread's new Parochial Bill, I cannot help mentioning a few particulars, that, in reflecting on the heads of the intended bill given by that Gentleman, have ſtruck me; and though I would not be thought to have a worſe opinion of the lower claſſes than they deſerve, nor would I favour that ſyſtem of oppreſſion and inhumanity ſo often employed in houſes of induſtry, yet as labour ought to be enforced among the poor, and this

being impoſſible in large pariſhes where they are diſperſed over ſeveral miles of country, ſurely it is deſirable that there ſhould be ſome ſpot, where employment may be had for them, and where their united labours may produce ſomething towards their own ſupport, which can ſeldom be done unleſs they are collected; and therefore I think that a law preventing any new houſes of that ſort from being eſtabliſhed, which I fear is a part of Mr. W.'s plan, will be wrong. No doubt ſuch inſtitutions have been eſtabliſhed where there was no need of them, and many of them are badly managed, but no man of underſtanding will urge this as an argument againſt their general utility: undoubtedly pariſhes ought well to conſider the neceſſity, propriety, and probability of ſucceſs of ſuch an inſtitution, before they proceed to petition the Houſe for leave to incorporate, and erect. Such is the ſtate of the poor in ſome pariſhes where no ſuch houſes are, that unleſs their employers will give them their price for ſuch labour as they chooſe to engage in, the anſwer has been, "No, we will not work at that price, we will ſooner go to the pariſh." This was an anſwer made in this borough by a woman to an offer of 1s. per day to plant beans; now, where houſes of induſtry have been eſtabliſhed, the poor are glad to be employed, and receive their wages with thankfulneſs.

The proſperous ſtate of the manufactories in ſome of thoſe houſes, and the improved morals of the poor in others, might fairly be urged in the behalf of ſuch inſtitutions; but I think that there exiſts a ſtronger plea for them than thoſe, namely, neceſſity; for till by education, or ſome other mode, that ſpirit of independence heretofore exiſting in the breaſts of the lower claſſes can be again infuſed into them, houſes of induſtry will be found abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially in large towns where there is no eſtabliſhed manufactory; even if they were only erected *in terrorem*, or by way of ſtimulant to exertion; and to aid in preventing that ſyſtem of fraud and peculation, ſo ſucceſsfully carried on by the more crafty among the poor; in which the pariſh officer is the dupe of their too often feigned tales of miſery and diſtreſs: for in many pariſhes it is utterly impoſſible for the overſeer, during the ſhort period of his office, to get acquainted with half the poor he has to ſuperintend; or to underſtand their real ſituation, unleſs he entirely neglects his own buſineſs: and this knowledge, ſo neceſſary to a due execution of the office, is rendered more difficult by the prevailing mode in moſt large pariſhes of electing to the office of overſeer, every new comer into the town; who is doubly unqualified for it, both on account of his utter ignorance of the ſituation of the poor, and the plans of his predeceſſors if they had any: add to this, that he muſt be buſily occupied in arranging and improving his new ſituation, and conſequently can afford little time for his parochial labours; ſo that a permanent directory, ſuch as is eſtabliſhed in many pariſhes where there is a houſe of induſtry, in which nine or twelve directors are choſen, three of whom go out of office annually, and three more are choſen, would be infinitely preferable.

Another ſubject intimately connected with the parochial ſyſtem, is the great abuſe of the charities which have been left from time to time, to various deſcriptions of poor. Let a foreigner go into our churches and read the tablets which record the various benefactions and donations left for the poor, and he will be aſtoniſhed that any complaint ſhould ariſe of the heavy burden of the poors' rates: but let him attempt to trace thoſe charities from their ſource, and he will find them make a very devious courſe, and, inſtead of reaching at laſt the neceſſitous cottage, and adminiſtering relief to its inhabitants, he will find them pampering the rich.

Whether a reviſion of the Charities ſhould, or can with propriety form a part of Mr. W.'s bill, I leave to that gentleman; but certainly it is a matter that needs reviſion, and regulation, as much as any part of the parochial ſyſtem whatever.

Eveſham, Your's &c.
March 5, 1807. J. Collett.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Mr. Whitbread's bill will naturally excite the attention of humane people, of which number, no doubt many of your readers are; indeed it ſeems, by its being printed and circulated, that it was intended ſo to do. No people, Mr. Editor, ſee more of the condition and ſufferings of the poor than medical men, of which profeſſion I am; and if they have had the regular education they ought to have, there are few people who are better qualified to inveſtigate the cauſe of them than they are. There is a propriety too in treating the ſubject of Mr.

Mr. Whitbread's bill in the manner phyſicians uſually treat diſeaſes. His ſubject matter is the diſeaſe of the conſtitution of the ſtate, as theirs is the diſeaſe or defect of the conſtitution of the individuals of it.

The general method of writing among phyſicians, is firſt to aſcertain the cauſe of the diſeaſe, and then to direct methods, ſuitable to that cauſe. Now what is the cauſe of the wretched ſituation of the poor, which Mr. Whitbread is ſo meritoriouſly employed in endeavouring to alleviate? It is confeſſed to be a ſcarcity of the neceſſaries and common comforts of life; that is, an inſufficiency of animal and vegetable food, of warm and clean clothing, bedding, houſes, &c. Mr. Malthus, who is not altogether an unſuſpected friend of that order, aſſerts that this ſcarcity produces want, miſery, and mortality, in ſo great a degree, as to deſtroy ſome hundred thouſands annually, even in England. Many more, no doubt, who have eſcaped with their lives, ſuffer in the ſtruggle, and have their conſtitutions impaired. Here then is the cauſe of the diſeaſe, or rather the diſeaſe itſelf, which we are to leſſen or remove. But this ſcarcity muſt have ſome cauſe; we muſt, therefore, enquire what it is that occaſions this ſcarcity of the neceſſaries of life. We know that the neceſſaries of life are the joint produce of the land, and the labour beſtowed on it, and the latter is as neceſſary as the former to the production of them: the ſpontaneous produce of the earth would ſuſtain few inhabitants. In all caſes of ſcarcity where the land is in ſufficient quantity, the requiſite quantity of labour muſt be wanting, and be the cauſe of the deficiency. It is allowed, that there is land more than ſufficient to ſuſtain its inhabitants in great Britain; the labour only therefore that is employed on it, muſt be deficient there. The cauſe then of this deficiency muſt in the next place be ſought for.

In every civilized nation, the people of it may be divided into three claſſes; the firſt claſs contains thoſe that labour on the land in producing the neceſſaries of life; the ſecond thoſe who work on the manufactures; the third, thoſe who do nothing. The manufacturers may be ſubdivided into thoſe who work on the manufactures which are ſubſervient to agriculture, and the other coarſe ones, ſuch as the poor themſelves make uſe of; and as to thoſe who work on the refined manufactures uſed only by the rich. Now it is evident, that the huſbandmen produce the neceſſaries of life for themſelves and the other two claſſes; and in proportion as their number is ſufficient or not, ſo are the whole people well or ill provided. It is natural to ſuppoſe that the people, if no cauſe preventing them interfered, would in the firſt place apply labour ſufficient to produce the neceſſaries of life, a want of which occaſions much greater ſufferings to them, than the deficiency of the other productions of their induſtry. We muſt therefore, enquire into the cauſe of this unnatural diverſion of the induſtry of mankind from the production of thoſe the moſt indiſpenſable of all human things.

"For this purpoſe it is to be obſerved, that in the hands of ſome perſons in the laſt claſs in the above diviſion of the people, all the lands of the nation are veſted; in others, the cattle and corn raiſed on them; in others, the raw materials, tools, machinery, &c; in others, the goods now manufactured, and ſtored for ſale; and ſo on. In the hands of thoſe, or of ſome other claſs of the rich, all thoſe things are collected, and by the laws there firmly ſecured, which the poor man ſtands in need of, and are neceſſary to the ſupport of his exiſtence. The perſons in poſſeſſion of thoſe things, hold them out to the poor labourer, ſaying, If you will labour for me in ſuch and ſuch a way, I will give you out of thoſe things ſuch as you ſtand in need of: but unleſs you will do thoſe things which I require of you, you ſhall have none of them. Hence there is an abſolute neceſſity, under the penalty, the heavieſt of all penalties, namely, the privation of ſuch things as are neceſſary to his and his family's exiſtence, for his ſubmitting to do the things thus impoſed on him to do.

"And as the quantity of the neceſſaries of life that are or can be conſumed by the rich are limited, and in the purchaſing of which a ſmall part only of their wealth can be expended; the ſurplus they are naturally inclined to lay out in procuring the conveniencies, the elegancies, and the luxuries of life. Theſe are the produce of the more refined manufactures of different kinds; and for thoſe they are inclined to give a greater price, conſidering their wealth would be of little uſe to them, if it procured only the neceſſaries: hence a much greater proportion of their incomes is expended on thoſe refined articles; of courſe a greater

greater proportion of the labouring hands are forced to apply their induſtry in the various fine manufactures in which only they can get employ. By theſe means, hands are drawn off powerfully from agriculture, and ſuch coarſe manufactures as produce the things which they themſelves make uſe of."*

We have at length arrived at the whole cauſe of the evil, namely the diverting of the people from working on the land and the coarſe manufactures; by which only can be produced the neceſſaries of life, and other things, the want of which, even according to Mr. Malthus, who is ſo much applauded by Mr. Whitbread, cauſes all the miſery and mortality we ſee; and it need not be obſerved that, if this truly be the real, ſole, immediate and efficient cauſe of the evil, nothing ſhort of the removal of it can produce any conſiderable amendment in the condition of the poor. Other methods, if attempted, may amuſe and quiet the people for a time, but they cannot be propoſed by a man, who acts with ſincerity and uprightneſs, as radical, or in any degree material remedies for the evils of the poor. The means propoſed by Mr. Whitbread have no direct tendency to remove them; their operation is circuitous, weak, and of inconſiderable effect; and, what is worſe, they ſeem to give us to underſtand, that they are the only remedies that the caſe admits of; and that no more effectual ones are within the reach of human power: the real cauſe and obvious remedy of the evils not being brought forward.

The wants of the poor being ſo great as they are allowed to be, nothing ſhort of phyſical obſtacles to the removal of the cauſe of them; or the want of phyſical means for ſupplying them; ought to prevent immediate and effectual endeavours for their relief. We have fertile land in ſufficient quantity; and there are no phyſical obſtacles to the employment of a ſufficient quantity of labour on it. That theſe phyſical remedies for the ſufferings and mortality of the people are preſent and in our power, is a ſolid and rational ground of conſolation, and ſhould be a motive of gratitude to their author; but that it ſhould be rendered ineffectual by man, is a ground for grief and complaint to thoſe who are the ſufferers by it.

In medical practice we can ſometimes palliate the ſufferings of individual patients, when we cannot affect the cauſe of them; but in the caſe of the diſeaſes of ſociety, we can act only through the medium of the cauſe What but the neceſſaries of life can ſupply the want of the neceſſaries of life? I know of nothing that can give a temporary relief even to the craving of hunger, or the faint and uncomfortable feelings in the ſtomach, occaſioned by a meagre and watery diet, but ſnuff, tobacco, and ſpirituous liquors; and whether theſe ſhould be preſcribed, may be left to the judgment of other people as well as to phyſicians.

I ſhall not go to any length in my obſervations on the particular means Mr. Whitbread has propoſed. Some of them ſeem to be calculated rather for the eaſing the contributors to the poor-rates, than for the benefit of thoſe who ſtand in need of their contributions. The rewards propoſed to be given to the poor people who bring up a family without the aſſiſtance of the pariſh, ought, in my opinion, to have no influence on the poor parents. The poor man ſhould endeavour to get what he can by his labour for his family; and beſides that, ſhould get what he can from the pariſh; both being by far too little to bring up his children in health and vigor, and to preſerve them in any great proportion from premature death. If he abſtains from applying for pariſh aſſiſtance, out of pride, or with a view to the reward offered, he greatly injures his off-ſpring. To ſave can only be done properly, where there is a ſuperfluity. If the poor ſave, they ſave for the rich, to the prejudice of themſelves and their children. If there are no ſavings, there will be no occaſion for banks; to that propoſal therefore I ſay nothing.

I have no very great expectations from the education of poor children, which Mr. Whitbread recommends. The learning to read when young, is of very little advantage, if, in after life, they have not leiſure to read ſufficiently to improve their underſtandings.

CHARLES HALL.

Taviſtock, March 14, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SCARCELY any ſubject involving the general intereſts of mankind has occupied ſo large a portion of attention, and been attended with ſo little ſucceſs, as that of making proviſion for the poor and

* Effects of Civilization on the People in the European States. 8vo. Oſtell.

and aged. The only advance hitherto made is, that all perſons agree in the ſimple and abſtract concluſion, that ſomething muſt be done. Ages have rolled over ages, and every expedient has ſo completely miſcarried, that the difficulties are greatly encreaſed by the labour that is now required to repair the miſchiefs, and to reſtore things to the ſtate they were in when the taſk was firſt entered upon. In England, at leaſt as far as pecuniary exertions could be neceſſary, they have been cheerfully given, and both the legiſlature and people have patiently watched the operations of this kind of aid. Diſcuſſions of the moſt critical and judicious ability have rivetted the mind to the ſubject during the long interval, and the reſult of the whole inquiry ſeems to be, that a great proportion of all claſſes are now determined to agitate the practical and important queſtion. What it is that ought to be, and can be done?

A ſubject of greater magnitude cannot be ſuggeſted, and even the mode of managing the inquiry is of material conſequence. To determine without a recapitulation of all the aſcertained facts, will be to ſlight the advantages of experience, and to poſtpone the deciſion, until the mind becomes confuſed amidſt a variety of conſiderations, will perhaps be to follow an error already too prevalent, and to adhere to a ſyſtematic courſe of evils which can hardly be aggravated by any ſort of miſtake.

It muſt afford general ſatisfaction to ſee the matter taken up by perſons whoſe talents and reſpectability will give weight to their recommendations; but it is one of thoſe caſes which call for the energies of the whole population, and ſhould be aided by the moſt diligent and extenſive reſearch. A few auxiliary queſtions may alſo be agitated with very conſiderable advantage—as, Whether the wealth and happineſs of ſociety be encreaſed by the poverty and wretchedneſs of its members? Whether the principle of juſtice may not be too much relaxed, and the principle of charity too extenſively adopted? and, Whether in the foundation of previous inſtitutions, ſufficient care has been taken to diſtinguiſh between natural and ſocial poverty? Upon a careful inveſtigation of thoſe points, the ſucceſs of any new ſyſtem will in a great degree depend; for it is impoſſible that in the preſent improved ſtate of ſociety any eſtabliſhment can be of long duration, unleſs it be formed upon an equitable baſis; and if it be ſo formed, it can hardly fail to promote the general good, unleſs there be ſome radical defect in the order and conſtitution of things, which renders human diligence and ingenuity unavailing.

The nature of the theories hitherto acted upon may be examined in detail by tracing the effects of the numerous inſtitutions that they have given birth to. Whatever ſpecial facts it may be neceſſary to aſcertain relative to each individually, it would be neceſſary with regard to them all, to inquire into their objects, their means, their management, and their progreſs; whence it would be eaſy to determine the exact value of the comfort diſpenſed, and the proportion it bears to the ſums expended in procuring it. Such a ſubject is ſuited to the community at large. Whether influenced by the calculating ſpirit of commerce, the ſpeculative ſpirit of philoſophy, or the frank and generous ſpirit of man—all muſt conſider themſelves ſomehow or other intereſted in the fund of national comfort, and be deſirous of knowing whether the ſums employed in its purchaſe have been ſo applied, as to have procured as much as if they had been directed any other way.

With a deſign to place the ſubject in as clear a point of view as poſſible, every degree of information ſhould be laid before the public that can be obtained relative to the different benevolent eſtabliſhments, and the moſt impartial publicity given to every fact calculated to ſolve the difficult problem—How can the general welfare be increaſed, without the comfort of individuals being ſacrificed?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM fully aware that the odds are greatly againſt me, in contending in your Magazine with your correſpondent, "Common Senſe;" but there are ſome poſitions in his letter on Mr. Whitbread's plan, (ſee Monthly Magazine for April, 1807, page 219,) which, I think, are fraught with ſo much miſchief, that, notwithſtanding the popularity of his opinions, and the eſteem in which he is held by the greater number of your readers, I muſt beg your permiſſion to ſtate a few objections to him.

The introductory obſervation of your correſpondent I paſs over as irrelevant to the ſubject; for whatever light he may have derived from Mr. Whitbread's ſpeech, he certainly has not reflected a ſingle ray of it, by his letter to you; I muſt

muſt therefore rank him with the "enlightened" multitude whom I have already found to be wonderfully edified by that performance, merely becauſe they had not found leiſure to inveſtigate its merits.

The direct object of "Common Senſe," if I underſtand him right, is to prove that the diſtreſſes of the country ariſe principally from the occupation of extenſive, inſtead of ſmall, farms; and this is an opinion ſo prevalent, that if it be not true, it may be attended with conſequences not leſs fatal to our future welfare, than our former errors have been deſtructive of our future comforts. It is importantly true, that no folly can be greater than "to create and continue an evil, for the pleaſure of attempting to cure it;" and the public will be greatly indebted to your correſpondent for commencing this diſcuſſion, if it ſhould lead to ſuch an examination of the ſubject, as will make it underſtood. Till it ſhall be taken up by ſome abler inquirer, I beg leave to ſuggeſt three reaſons for believing, that no part of our diſtreſſes ariſe out of the engroſſing of farms.

Firſt, becauſe we have no ſatisfactory data to determine the proportion that the number of agricultural poor of the preſent day, bears to the ſame claſs of poor at the time when farms were not ſo engroſſed; and without ſuch data, there is great reaſon to believe that the increaſe of paupers is principally among the dependents upon commerce and manufactures.

Secondly, becauſe the occupation of extenſive farms, has tended to improve agriculture, and to increaſe the produce of the ſoil.

Thirdly, becauſe ſince the period when the practice of engroſſing farms commenced, the manufactures and commerce of the country have encreaſed to an extent that has found employment for a much greater number of perſons, than thoſe who have been diſcharged from agricultural employments.

There is one omiſſion that moſt perſons ſeem to be guilty of, who form opinions relative to the poor; they do not diſtinguiſh real, from artificial poverty; and until that diſtinction become the baſis of the inquiry, it is of little conſequence whether we compliment ourſelves as "wiſe ſtatesman," "profound philoſophers," or "patriotic ſenators;" we ſhall only ape the "wiſdom of our anceſtors," whilſt we create as much confuſion for poſterity, as their "wiſdom" has prepared for us.

I take it that there is no real poverty, but that which ariſes out of the ſterility of the ſoil, or the imperfections of nature. Artificial poverty is of two kinds, one ariſes out of the injudicious arrangements of government, the other out of the vices of the people. It would be an inſult to the underſtanding of your readers, to attempt proving that we have no complaint to make on account of ſterility, or even for any temporary ſcarcity connected with bad ſeaſons. We have abundant proofs of the liberality of our reſources; and the increaſing extent of our granaries and our flocks, ſerves to ſhew that the value of our land does not diminiſh with the number of thoſe who farm them. The poverty of which we complain then is wholly artificial, and our attention ſhould principally be directed to aſcertain what portion of it is to be attributed to the government, and what part of it the people create for themſelves.

I have in a Tract lately publiſhed, entitled "The Wants of the People, and the Means of the Government," offered a few deſultory hints upon this ſubject; but it would be improper in this paper to wander from the immediate inquiry as to the effects of engroſſing farms. Your correſpondent has expreſſed himſelf very clearly, when he ſays, that, in conſequence of one hundred and twenty farms being reduced to ſixty, ſixty families have been reduced to depend on the pariſh-rates; but is there any man of reflection in the kingdom, who does not ſee that this is a mere ſophiſm? If ſixty perſons out of a hundred and twenty become dependent upon their pariſhes, it is becauſe the other ſixty have found means to do the work of a hundred and twenty; and it is to the dexterity and ſkill which contrives to cultivate the ſoil with half the number of hands, that they muſt attribute their poverty. This is the only rational mode of accounting for it; for if the diſpoſſeſſion of their farms were the only change in all the relative circumſtances, the ſimple amount of the miſchief would be, that one man poſſeſſed of ſixty farms, with his family, would be added to the population of a ſpot in addition to the former inhabitants, whilſt the ſixty occupants of his farm would be reduced to live as labourers, inſtead of farmers. Now ſuppoſing the condition of the labourers of the diſtrict to have been preciſely ſuch as it ought to have been prior to the change, the ejected farmers being in no worſe ſituation than their own labourers had been in, when they worked with them as

ſuperiors inſtead of equals, can be under no neceſſity for becoming burdenſome to pariſhes.

The ſuppoſition of "Common Senſe," that of uniting two farms into one, inſtead of a hundred and twenty into two, renders the evil ſtill leſs; for if each farmer was fully occupied before in attending his one hundred and ten acres, he cannot now attend his two hundred and twenty, without availing himſelf in ſome ſhape or other of the ſervice of his ejected neighbour; and then upon what pretence can that neighbour become burdenſome to the pariſh? It is evident that the ſimple engroſſment of farms has no tendency to encreaſe paupers, and that the diſtreſſes of the people are to be attributed to ſome other cauſe.

This cauſe may be faintly traced in the Narrative of "Common Senſe's," "Intelligent Farmer," where he repreſents one man "who already manages five hundred acres by means of a ſingle ſhepherd," and another man "already poſſeſſed of nine farms, yet taking ſix other farms," to divide between them; for, if theſe five hundred acres had continued divided into four farms, there muſt have been four ſhepherds employed, as one ſhepherd could not have ſerved four maſters; and therefore, four men would have found employment inſtead of one. Now, with ſubmiſſion to "Common Senſe," I beg leave to ſuggeſt, that the real cauſe of his complaint is not againſt the engroſſment of farms, but againſt the ſkill and improvements which have deviſed the means of diminiſhing labour. To regard this change as an evil, would, however, evince a want of diligence highly culpable in any perſon deſirous of forming a correct opinion upon the ſubject. Labour is in itſelf an evil, and the very firſt article in the Chriſtian religion teaches us to regard it as ſuch; "Becauſe thou haſt done this, in the ſweat of thy brow ſhalt thou eat bread." To diminiſh labour, therefore, is a poſitive good; and if it be made productive of miſchievous conſequences, it is becauſe we have adopted an erroneous mode of appropriating the advantages we acquire.

Suppoſe the poſition of "Common Senſe," were incontrovertibly proved, that "our definite extenſion of ſoil furniſhes employment and independence to not more than half the number of perſons, which it did twenty years ago, and that this number is annually diminiſhing," it gives no rational cauſe for the increaſe of poverty, unleſs it be proved at the ſame time, that the ſoil cultivated, has been leſs productive in conſequence. If ſuch a poſition ſhould be advanced, I ſhould be glad to learn the grounds upon which it might be maintained; but if it ſhould appear that there is no reaſon for ſuch an opinion, it will be proved beyond all kind of doubt, that the conſolidation of farms is advantageous, rather than injurious, by raiſing an equal qnantity of produce with half the labour, and conſequently at much leſs expence.

The evil ariſing from the diminution of agricultural labourers, is again met by the increaſed quantity of labour, demanded for manufacturing and commercial purpoſes, which has engaged a number equal to that of the cultivators diſcharged; and this circumſtance peremptorily calls upon every perſon, to inquire whether the manufacturing and commercial paupers be not much more numerous than the agricultural paupers, before he gives a deciſive opinion upon this ſubject.

To the inquiry ſuggeſted by your correſpondent, there can be no objection; the Houſe of Commons would be as innocently employed in catering for the facts, that he is deſirous of knowing, as it moſt likely will be in any other way; but I cannot ſee the neceſſity for it, becauſe, it is already notorious enough, that the number of farmers has very greatly decreaſed within theſe twenty years, and we have not only an admiſſion of the fact, but an illuſtration of its conſequences, in the improvement of Sir John Sinclair's eſtate in the north of Scotland. That eminent agriculturiſt, to whom the country is under inexpreſſible obligations, ſtates, that he was deſirous of increaſing a flock of five hundred ewes, by various annual augmentations, until it ſhould amount to ten thouſand; and for this, and other purpoſes, he found it neceſſary to enlarge the farm he already held, to twenty-five thouſand acres. This deſign was oppoſed by the circumſtance of the land being occupied by eighty farmers, whom it became neceſſary to diſpoſſeſs. They were however ejected, and with their families, to the number of five hundred, were obliged to ſubmit to quit their habitations. Here then is an inconvenience to eighty families, but what are the effects upon the public? Why, that, inſtead of an "inconſiderable number of cattle and a few red deer," that were raiſed by theſe ſmall farmers, and which ſupplied them with a bare ſubſiſtence, the proprietor was enabled to produce food for a population ſo great, that, to induce

duce them to come and eat it, he builds a new town, that they may be ready upon the ſpot. "Wherever a number of inhabitants are collected together," ſays the patriotic baronet, "they become a market for the agricultural productions of the neighbourhood, which, of courſe, increaſes the demand." From this conſideration he was induced to build the new town of Thurſo on his own eſtate, which he ſays, "on account of the cheapneſs of proviſions," added to certain "other conveniencies, muſt induce perſons of moderate incomes to ſettle there." In this inſtance the ejected farmers were not injured, for the proprietor had occaſion for all their ſervices in his extenſive improvements, and, to attach them to his employ, built each family a cottage, to which he annexed a garden and two Scotch acres of land. The increaſe of agricultural produce gave ſpirit to the general improvements, and the conſequence was, that employment was found for a great number of other labourers, who were invited to come and people the new colony.

Whether the inhabitants of this ſettlement be affluent, or indigent, I do not know; but I will venture to affirm, that if there be the ſlighteſt tendency to pauperiſm among them, it does not reſult from the engroſſment of the farm. Whilſt, however, I differ with "Common Senſe," as to the cauſe of the evil, I am painfully obliged to acknowledge at once its exiſtence and its magnitude; and I wiſh I did not at the ſame time ſee reaſon to fear, that it will rather increaſe than diminiſh, unleſs we take a much more enlarged view, than any perſons ſeem, at preſent, diſpoſed to take of the ſubject.

This paper is already too long to warrant my going into my own opinions upon the evil; yet I ſhould not be dealing fairly by your correſpondent, if I were to content myſelf with merely contradicting him. It is an affair in which we are all intereſted, and the poorer we are, the greater our intereſt is. Every degree of frankneſs ſhould therefore be encouraged that has a tendency to diſſipate the confuſion, in which diſcuſſions upon the pauper ſyſtem have hitherto been involved. Should this introduction to the ſubject meet a favourable reception, I will in a future paper endeavour to prove, that though the vices of the people, and the injudicious arrangements of government, both inſtrumentally tend to create a great number of paupers, the true cauſe as well of the pauperiſm complained of, as of the ſyſtem by which its evils are attempted to be palliated, is to be found in a fundamental error in the order of ſociety, which makes every ſtep that the country advances in improvement and plenty, injurious to the labourer, in exact proportion as it is advantageous to the other claſſes of the community.

April 4, 1807. Your's, &c.
Office of Tranquillity, JOHN BONE.
Albion-ſtreet, Blackfriar's Bridge.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the paper communicated by me in the laſt Monthly Magazine, page 236, under the title of "*Prepoſitions are merely uſed to avoid queſtions likely to be put for the ſake of obtaining circumſtantial ſtatements,*" (and which is only a ſmall part of a very intereſting correſpondence, on the mechaniſm of language, with which I have been favoured by the author of the "Evenings of Southill,") there is an important omiſſion, occaſioned probably, by haſte in tranſcribing, which I am very deſirous ſhould be ſupplied as ſoon as poſſible.

The purport of that paper, is to explain, how the prepoſition *by*, placed before any of the reflective pronouns, as *by myſelf*, is uſed to denote *excluſion*, in regard to all other individuals not mentioned, and that it may ſometimes not only denote *excluſion*, but ſtand for *near*: thus, *by myſelf*, may mean *near myſelf*. The former of theſe ſignifications is fully explained in the paper in queſtion, but the latter is not even alluded to, owing to the omiſſion of the following paragraph:

"The reader of the 'Evenings of Southill' is to recollect that I only profeſſed to inveſtigate every one of the examples which Dr. Johnſon adduced to his ſeveral diviſions of *by*. I have, however, in the pages of the inveſtigation, introduced here and there ſome examples on circumſtances which the Doctor had not noticed. The diviſion 6 (Evenings of Southill, p. 80) and the examples adduced, would ſufficiently ſhew, that the ſort of *by*, therein elucidated, might introduce a pronoun of the claſs, generally conſidered as reflective, ſuch as *myſelf*, *ourſelves*, &c. as well as any other pronoun or any noun: but, as not one of the paſſages, quoted, preſents any of thoſe pronouns generally called reflective, I am going to diſcuſs an example of the kind. Let us conſider this combination of words, "Come and ſit by *myſelf*," with an emphaſis upon *myſelf*, inſtead of, "Come and ſit by *me*," with an emphaſis upon *me*." I ſhall con-

ſider either of the two conſtructions as uſed to one or ſeveral, by a perſon, who wiſhes the *ſitting* not to be *near* or *by* ſome other perſon in the company, but to be *by* or *near* him in preference to any one elſe. On the leaſt reflection, it will be evident, that, in *by myſelf* or *by me*, the word *by* is, as to value, different from the *by* which I have diſcuſſed before, and that *by myſelf* is ſomething more than a redundant expreſſion, however emphatically uttered, in regard to *myſelf*, by the perſon. It is evident alſo that *myſelf* is not here a reflective pronoun, and yet it excludes every one, who is not the perſon that utters the above combination of words. Indeed, if the perſon had ſaid: "Come and ſit *by* THAT TABLE," (pointing to it) every place not about that table would have been excluded, ſince I have proved, (ſee Monthly Magazine, p. 236) that every ſort of prepoſition may introduce a noun or pronoun to be viewed, as excluding all individuals, that are not repreſented by that noun or pronoun."

Conſidering the detached form in which the above paragraph appears; it ſeems proper to add a few explanatory remarks. In the firſt place it ſhould be obſerved, that it was Dr. Johnſon who conſidered *by myſelf*, &c. as excluding every other individual; but the author of the Evenings of Southill has given to that ſort of *by* the value of *aſſociate*, and, anticipating objections to this meaning, is deſirous of removing them. It may be aſked, how, in the phraſe, *I ſhall dine by myſelf*, *myſelf* can be conſidered as an *aſſociate* to *I*. This objection is eaſily removed by the author's grand principle, "Prepoſitions are merely uſed to avoid queſtions likely to be put for the ſake of obtaining circumſtantial ſtatements." Now, after having ſaid, *I ſhall dine*, if any perſon were to aſk me with whom? I, having no companion or aſſociate, ſhould be forced to reply *nobody*, or *I alone*. Therefore, as *by myſelf* is equal to *I alone*, it follows of courſe, that though *by myſelf* is preſented as an aſſociate to the individual *I*, yet *myſelf* becomes a ſort of negative aſſociate, or no aſſociate at all, merely becauſe *myſelf* means here the very individual already repreſented by *I*, and is introduced in the very place where a real aſſociate might have been mentioned; having *with* for its prefix, as would be the caſe in the phraſe *I* ſhall dine *with my brother*, inſtead of, *I* ſhall dine *by myſelf*.

It may alſo be objected, that in ſuch a combination of words as *by myſelf*, &c. the prepoſition *by* is not always equal to *aſſociate*, ſince *by* may mean proximity of place, and *by myſelf*, may ſtand for *near myſelf*, which does not ſeem to imply *excluſion*. This objection is alſo removed by the grand principle already mentioned; for it proves, that in the phraſe *Come and ſit by myſelf*, every individual not myſelf would be excluded in regard to the manner in which I requeſted him to come and ſit; and, at the ſame time, it ſhews that Dr. Johnſon had attributed to *by alone* a force of excluſion, to which every prepoſition was really entitled. And indeed, if any perſon ſhould remain ſilent, after ſaying *Come and ſit*, he would be aſked, where? or, how? and his anſwer would probably be, *here* or *there*, (pointing to the place); or he would reply, *by me* or *by myſelf*, *near me* or *near myſelf*, &c.

To conclude, it muſt be granted, I think, that my friend Salmon was the firſt who diſcovered the principle, that *whatever is*, in *a ſentence*, *preſented as governed by one and the ſame prepoſition*, *actually excludes every individual not mentioned as an aſſociate*. And, I truſt, it will alſo be allowed that he is free from the blame which attaches to Dr. Johnſon and other philologiſts, for having imagined that *by*, and all other prepoſitions, had not always the power of excluding from their adjuncts, all the individuals not implied in the adjuncts themſelves.

Epping, 1807. J. PAYNE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interſperſed with ſhort* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

WE ſtarted from Malacca on the 16th of September, and ſhaped our courſe for the ſtraits of Sincapore, where we arrived in two days with a light and pleaſant breeze; we came to an anchor in the middle of theſe ſtraits for the purpoſe of collecting the convoy, a part of which we had left behind at Malacca, to repair the damages they had received in the ſtraits by lightning.

The ſtraits of Sincapore are formed by a cluſter of innumerable little iſlands, lying off the moſt ſouthern part of the Malay peninſula. They are coverered with

with woods, have a great variety in their ſhapes, and indented on all ſides with pleaſant little bays and ſandy coves, where the fineſt turtle is found in great plenty. The paſſage between theſe iſlands is in ſome places ſo narrow that we might have almoſt chucked a biſcuit on ſhore; yet the water was deep, clear, and ſmooth as velvet. There can ſcarcely be a more beautiful picture, than the ſight of a fleet of ſhips winding through this romantic group of iſlands. The natives came off in their canoes laden with turtle, ſome of which weighed three or four hundred pounds, and theſe they ſold for a dollar or two a-piece; we of courſe had *alderman's fare* every day while we continued in theſe ſtraits.

At length having got the ſhips all together (on the 22d), we hurried away, fearing that the north-eaſt monſoon might ſet in, or at leaſt that we might be baffled between the two monſoons. The next day paſſed to the northward of Pedra Branca, a rock lying off point Romania, and ſo called by the Portugueſe, on account of its being covered with the white excrements of birds; it has ſome reſemblance to the Baſs rock in the Firth or Forth. Here the Chineſe ſeas commence, and ſhips generally take a departure from this rock, or point Romania, when proceeding to China.

Next day (twenty-fourth of September) paſſed Pulo Aore and Pulo Timon, two iſlands lying in 101° of eaſt longitude, and of conſiderable height; at this place we expected to fall in with *Linois*, when we would have ſurprized him a little with the force we now had (a ſeventy-four, a fifty-gun ſhip, two frigates, and a ſloop of war): as there were no appearances, however, of an enemy, the line of battle ſhip here took leave of us, and returned to India.

We this day loſt ſight of land, and ſteered for China with a pleaſant breeze and compact convoy; the weather continued uncommonly fine for the next five days, when we made Pulo Sapata, a very ſingular rock ſtanding up like a pillar in the middle of the Chineſe ſeas; it is perpendicular all round, and white like Dover cliffs, with innumerable flocks of birds hovering round it, and ſeems as if placed here by Providence as a mark to guide mariners through thoſe ſeas, where ſo many hidden dangers abound.

Hitherto we had been ſailing on velvet, and with winds much more favourable than we had reaſon to expect at this late period of the ſouth-weſt monſoon: the ſcene, however, now began to ſhift, and our miſery to commence.

On the 2d of October, the ſky aſſumed a very unuſual appearance; the ſkirts of the horizon ſeemed as if they were tinged with blood; the black portentous clouds that hung over us, looked as if ſurcharged with electric fluid, and ready every inſtant to burſt on our heads!

In the evening the lightning gleamed with ſuch vivid flaſhes through the air, that it was painful to look around; ſtill, however unaccompanied with thunder. The rain now began to pour down in ſuch torrents, that it actually appeared to be precipitated from the heavens *en maſſe*, deluging every part of the ſhip:—

"Mean time in ſable cincture, ſhadows vaſt,
Deep ting'd and damp, and congregated clouds,
And all the vapory turbulence of heaven,
Involve the face of things."

It had now continued calm for ſome hours, but ſoon the gale commenced; and laſted, with ſome interruptions and various alterations, for four ſucceſſive days. The wind was firſt from the weſtward, but in the courſe of the typhoon it blew from every point of the compaſs! As it was, however, generally in our favour, we ſcudded great part of the time, and of courſe made a moſt rapid progreſs.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the unpleaſantneſs (I may ſay miſery) of our ſituation during this period. The firſt twenty-four hours of the gale demoliſhed tables, chairs, crockery-ware, and almoſt every cooking utenſil we had on board, ſo that we could ſcarce get as much ſuſtenance as would keep ſoul and body together!

To add to our *comforts*, we had generally a quantity of water waſhing about our legs in the gun-room; while the ſeams of the ſhip (coming from a hot country) were ſo open, that the water came pouring down through the decks on our heads!

The frequent ſhifting of the wind raiſed ſuch a croſs tumultuous ſea, that it broke over us in all directions, cauſing the ſhip to labour with undeſcribable violence—

"Through the black night that ſits immenſe around,
Laſh'd into foam, the fierce conflicting brine
Seems o'er a thouſand raging waves to burn!
Mean-time the mountain billows to the clouds
In dreadful tumult ſwell'd, ſurge above ſurge,
Burſt into chaos with tremendous roar!"

On the 4th, we experienced a conſiderable intermiſſion of the gale, and towards

wards noon it ſo far cleared up, that we ſaw one of the men of war and two or three of the convoy: about this hour, however, and at no great diſtance from us, one of the frigates (La Dedaigneuſe) was completely diſmaſted, and nearly ſent to the bottom by the violence of the typhoon.

Our progreſs had been ſo rapid during the typhoon, that we made Pedra Branca, a perpendicular rock, near Haerlem bay on the coaſt of China, about two P. M. on the fifth, and hove to, to the Weſtward of it, till the next morning. In the courſe of the night the gale increaſed almoſt to a hurricane, and that too, dead on ſhore!

The ſituation of ſeveral of the convoy was now extremely perilous, as they were much to leeward of us, and completely embayed, without the ability of carrying ſufficient ſail to extricate themſelves; and one of them indeed was obliged to run in at the utmoſt riſque, and take ſhelter under the lee of a ſmall iſland, where ſhe lay in ſafety till the gale was over.

The gale ſomewhat abated on the 6th, though ſtill blowing with conſiderable violence; we were therefore obliged to carry a great preſs of canvas to keep us from ſettling down too far in the bay, expecting frequently indeed, that ſome of the maſts would go over the ſide.

A favourable ſlant of wind enabled us, next day, to run in between the Great Lama, and a cluſter of iſlands called the Nine Pins, where we were ſoon ſurrounded by ſwarms of fiſhing boats, out of one of which we got a pilot, who offered to take us to *Lintin* for eighty dollars; this being refuſed, he aſked fifty, and ultimately came down to forty, but would on no account accept a ſmaller ſum: this being counted out to him, he very leiſurely marched forward to the *galley-fire*, where he ſat down to ſmoke with the utmoſt compoſure, leaving the *pilotage* entirely to ourſelves! On being rouſed up on the quarter-deck, however, he made ſome trifling ſigns with his hands reſpecting the adjacent ſhores, which we could not well comprehend; in ſhort, we were obliged entirely to truſt to our *lead*, while winding in among thoſe iſlands; and there ſeems to be little danger, the ſhores being ſo bold that a ſhip may run cloſe to them.

In the evening, while paſſing the high peak of Lantou, the pilot made ſigns to drop the anchor, which we complied with: this is the higheſt mountain on this part of the coaſt, and may be ſeen at an immenſe diſtance. In every direction that we now could look, nothing preſented itſelf but the wildeſt aſſemblage of mountainous iſlands that it is poſſible to conceive; all having a barren inhoſpitable appearance.

We next morning got under weigh, and kept working up for Lintin, cloſe to which we anchored in the evening, abreaſt of the principal village on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and about a mile from the ſhore.

Lintin lies in the mouth of the river Tigris, about thirty miles above Macao, and is remarkable for a very high peak in the centre of the iſland; which may be from fifteen to twenty miles in circumference.

It contains three villages, beſides ſome ſtraggling cottages, and is frequently the rendezvous of two or three of the fiſhing fleets, that are ſcattered in ſuch numbers over every part of the coaſt. The principal village is (as I have ſaid before) on the S. W. ſide of the iſland, where there is a pleaſant bay (called "Lintin bay,") and good anchorage, completely ſheltered from the north-eaſt monſoon by the peak. Near this village, at the foot of a little hill, we pitched our tents; one for the ſurgeon and another officer, one for the ſick, and a large tent for the artificers.

When we firſt arrived here, the weather was ſo hot and ſultry, that we generally ſlept outſide of the tents at night, without any danger of catching cold, there being little or no dews, but the moſt beautiful ſerene ſkies imaginable.

The villagers were a little intruſive at firſt, from curioſity alone; for they never, during the whole of our ſtay, attempted to plunder or ſteal the ſmalleſt article from our tents, nor to moleſt us in any reſpect whatever! an example which, I am ſorry to ſay, all our exertions could not induce our own men to imitate. The proximity of a potatoe field to our tents, was the cauſe of many complaints from the natives, and it required all our vigilance to prevent the ſailors levying contributions, during the night, on this favorite root. As our preſence on this iſland excited the curioſity of every man, woman, and child belonging to it; and as our artificers and ſick were no leſs curious, in viewing the groteſque and novel appearance of the Chineſe villagers; we were forced to draw a line of circumvallation round the tents, and give orders to the centinels not to permit any communication,

nication, but at certain ſtated hours, when they might negociate as much as they pleaſed. We here got fiſh in abundance, long potatoes, and a few other vegetables, the produce of the iſland; but our principal ſupply was from *Achon*, the compredore at *Macao*, who has the contract for ſupplying his Majeſty's ſhips with freſh beef, and every deſcription of vegetables, which he ſent up to us regularly by junks; independent of theſe we had an extra ſupply for the uſe of the ſick alone, who here became more numerous every day.

There is a watering-place about half a mile from the village, at the foot of the peak, where the ſtream runs through a bamboo into the caſks on a little ſandy beach. The water, though none of the beſt, is as good as any on the neigbouring iſles. It may here be remarked, that the water in this part of China, is, generally ſpeaking, of a very inferior quality; we were obliged to ſtart ſome of it overboard after leaving China.

As we wiſhed to have a commanding view of this little *Chineſe Cyclades*, a party of us ſet out early one morning in order to aſcend the peak, which is very abrupt, except on the northern ſide, where it is of ſomewhat eaſier aſcent. On our way up, we had opportunities of ſeeing ſeveral pictures in miniature of Chineſe induſtry: every little rill of water that trickled from the ſummit, was led in zig-zag directions along the ſides of the mountain, and made to paſs over innumerable little terraces of *paddy* or *rice*, that were formed on every ſpot that would bear the ſlighteſt cultivation. The other parts of the mountain ſerved to feed their goats, &c. The goat-herds' cottages, ſurrounded with beautiful little bowers, peeping out here and there from among the rocks and precipices. The peak itſelf terminates in three craggy eminences, or huge fragments of rock, that ſeem to have been ſevered from each other by ſome ſtroke of lightning; and as the earth has been conſiderably waſhed away from about their baſes, they appear as if reſting on a perfect *pivot*: that fragment particularly, facing the S. W. impends over a moſt frightful chain of precipices, which we could not look down upon without ſhrinking back with horror.

From this elevated ſituation, we could count between twenty and thirty iſlands ſcattered around in all directions, and exhibiting a peculiar wildneſs and variety in their features.

We could barely make out Macao, on which the Portugueſe ſettlement of the ſame name is built, and which we afterwards viſited. In the contrary direction we could ſee the celebrated ſtrait, called the Bogue, or *Bocca Tigris*, where H. M. S. Grampus was then lying. The north-eaſt view preſented the high blue mountains in the interior of the country.

Towards the middle of November the weather began to get cold; the north-eaſt monſoon coming down from the bleak mountains of China and Tartary, felt very ſharp and biting to people juſt arrived from the burning ſkies of India.

As we expected ſome bad weather about this time, we prepared to move up to the Bocca Tigris, where ſhips are well ſheltered by the ſurrounding mountains. On the 15th of November, therefore, we ſtruck our tents at Lintin, and removed the ſick on board, who now amounted to 50 or 60, moſtly agues, fluxes, and colds. We loſt one officer and one man while lying here, whom we buried with the uſual ceremonies, on the ſide of a little hill; the whole of the iſlanders eying the proceſs with the utmoſt curioſity. The villager to whom the ground belonged, did not fail to aſk me the next day for *two dollars*, pointing to the grave where the young *officer* was buried, and whom he had obſerved me frequently viſit while lying ſick on the iſland.

We now unmoored, and proceeded up towards the Bogue; the *Maſter* having been ſent ſome time before, to take a ſurvey of the paſſage, and in two days came to an anchor in *Anſon's bay*, ſo named ſince the time Lord Anſon refitted the Old Centurion in this place.

It lies juſt without, and on the eaſtern ſide of the Bogue, between Annanhoy and Chumpee forts. The ſhore all round the bay is ſo ſhallow and muddy, that there is no landing except at high water and that cloſe under the Annanhoy fort, among ſome ſharp black rocks,

The laſt-mentioned fort ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of the Bocca, or mouth of the Tigris. It is a ſmall ſemicircular battery nearly level with the water's edge, mounting twelve or thirteen old guns, of different calibre, ſeemingly about the ſize of 4 and 6 pounders, placed on dead carriages, and apparently in a wretched ſtate. On the oppoſite ſide, are two ſmall forts ſituated on two litte iſlands; the diſtance acroſs, I think, is about two muſket-ſhots, or thereabouts.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I RELY on your candour and impartiality for the inſertion of the following obſervations on Mr. Belſham's letter, in your laſt Magazine, containing ſome remarks on the firſt volume of the Magna Britannia publiſhed by my brother and myſelf. It muſt be ſufficiently obvious, that an unqualified aſſertion that our Hiſtory of the County of Bedford "is deemed by perſons who poſſeſs the beſt information reſpecting multifarious ſubjects treated in it, to contain a conſiderable number of errors and inadvertencies," and a charge of "*riſquing random preſumptions*," eſpecially when brought forward through the medium of a publication ſo extenſively circulated as your Magazine, muſt be very injurious to the credit of a work "whoſe eſſence (as Mr. Belſham juſtly obſerves) is to exhibit plain matter of fact." That in a volume of ſuch extent, comprehending a great variety of matter, collected from ſuch numerous ſources of enquiry, errors ſhould be found, ariſing in ſome inſtances from miſinformation, in others from inadvertency, cannot be deemed extraordinary; we are ſorry when any ſuch come to our knowledge, yet thankful to thoſe who give us an opportunity of correction, by pointing them out with candour. Thoſe perſons therefore whom Mr. Belſham alludes to, as poſſeſſing the beſt information reſpecting the hiſtory of Bedfordſhire, will do us a great favour by tranſmitting ſuch errors, as they may have diſcovered, to our bookſellers, that we may inſert corrections of ſuch as are of importance at the end of our ſecond volume. We have expreſſed our acknowledgements to ſome gentlemen of the county of Bedford who were pointed out to us as moſt converſant with that kind of information, which was wanted for our work, and we can confidently appeal to thoſe gentlemen, when we aſſert that we were not remiſs in our enquiries; and hope they will find that we have faithfully ſtated the ſubſtance of their communications. If there were others who poſſeſſed better information than our correſpondents, it is our misfortune they were not alſo pointed out to us. We can moſt confidently aſſert, that where the means of acquiring information have been within our knowledge or power, preſumption has never been ſubſtituted for matter of fact; letter after letter has been written, to aſcertain a ſingle date; and we can ſafely affirm, that there are individuals living in, or connected with, every pariſh within the ſeveral counties compriſed in our firſt volume, and in ſuch part of the ſecond as is ready for the preſs, who can bear witneſs to the extenſive circulation of our queries. Nor have we been leſs anxious to avoid errors, than diligent in our endeavours to procure information; and where we have had reaſon to ſuſpect inaccuracy, either in written communications, or printed authorities, we have never ceaſed inquiring till our doubts (as far as poſſible) have been ſatisfied; therefore, although an erroneous date may have crept in, or *ſouth* by inadvertency have been written for *north*, or *north* for *ſouth*, we truſt that the work will not be found, generally ſpeaking, to deſerve the character of inaccuracy. In thoſe departments which conſiſt chiefly of figures, we have been particularly careful; in the abſtract of the population of each county, every figure was collated, as it went through the preſs, with the original report printed by authority of parliament; the ſame care was taken with the Index, every reference of which was in the ſame manner collated with the text. Your readers will excuſe my having enlarged on theſe general heads, as it is not only of importance to the author, but to the public, to have it known whether a work whoſe chief utility depends on its accuracy, be or be not upon the whole accurate.

With reſpect to Mr. Belſham's corrections we admit that he has pointed out a few errors; they are not of much importance; and might (with about two exceptions) be defended even from the charge of inadvertency on our part, and moſt of them had been noted for correction, before we read that gentleman's letter. We were certainly miſinformed or miſunderſtood our information, if the *Single Brethren* of the Moravians did not reſide in community at Bedford in the year 1800. The ſame may be obſerved as to the *Garnaws* poſſeſſing Caldwell priory; the Gardiners certainly were in poſſeſſion in the year 1682, and I underſtood that they continued to poſſeſs it till the time mentioned in our work; but was deceived no doubt by the ſimilarity of ſound in the two names. As to the increaſed population of Bedford, I cannot help doubting whether our information was erroneous. Browne Willis, in the laſt edition of his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, ſpeaks of the total number of voters in the borough, as being ſomewhat more than 600; at the laſt contested election

in 1790 they were 1148, of whom above 600 were reſident. As Mr. Belſham ſpeaks from his own knowledge as to a late appointment to the benefice of Elſtow, I ſuppoſe he is right in ſtating it to be a perpetual curacy, or donative; but as it is deſcribed as a *vicarage* in Bacon's *Liber Regis*, printed from official documents, by the principal of the office in which they are depoſited; we could not heſitate to deſcribe it as ſuch, unleſs we had been poſſeſſed of proof to the contrary. Mr. Belſham accuſes us of "*riſquing random preſumption*," reſpecting the ſite of Bedford Caſtle, when we might have obtained matter of fact. Now the truth is that we felt particularly intereſted in tracing the hiſtory of the Barony and Caſtle of Bedford and took no ſmall pains in our enquiries on that ſubject; as muſt be apparent to any one who ſhall read the account of it in pages 46 and 47. In our endeavours to trace the deſcent of a portion of the Barony, which we conſidered as attached to the ſite of the Caſtle, we could obtain no information from the Duke of Bedford's profeſſional agents, who were extremely liberal in affording us every aſſiſtance, that could be derived from his Grace's muniments; and we flatter ourſelves that the hiſtory of his numerous manors will be found to be accurately traced to the preſent time, with the exception of its being inadvertently ſtated, in the inſtances pointed out by Mr. Belſham, that Goldington and Ravenſden were purchaſed by John Duke of Bedford inſtead of the Truſtees under his will: the date is correct and the whole is accurately ſtated in the account of Knotting, which was purchaſed at the ſame time. Had our enquiries been directed to the title of the Swan Inn, inſtead of the Caſtle and Barony of Bedford, we ſhould in all probability have obtained what we were in ſearch of; or had we known that Mr. Belſham was in poſſeſſion of the deſired information, we ſhould undoubtedly have applied to him for it; but not having an opportunity of aſcertaining the fact, we freely own, we riſqued a conjecture; and when it is conſidered that we knew that the Goſwick family poſſeſſed lands which conſtituted a third part of the Barony of Bedford; that the Duke of Bedford then poſſeſſed the whole, or the greater part of thoſe lands; and that he poſſeſſed alſo the ſite of Bedford Caſtle; the conjecture that they paſſed by the ſame title will not perhaps be generally deemed a very *random preſumption*.

Since our account of Bedford was printed, we have found a document, which proves that the ſite the Caſtle belonged to the family of Snagg, who poſſeſſed another third part of the Barony in the reign of King Charles I. We ſhall endeavour to trace the poſſeſſors of the Caſtle, from the Snaggs to Mr. Henry Horton, whom Mr. Belſham mentions as its owner about half a century ago.

Mr. Belſham obſerves that we are not perfectly correct, in affirming that the Duke of Bedford's eſtates form what may be conſidered as by far the largeſt landed property in the county. The difficulty of obtaining that information, which could enable us to divide the proprietors of the principal landed property into claſſes; and the certainty of giving offence by incorrect ſtatements, has deterred us from any attempt of that kind; but we thought, and cannot but ſtill think ourſelves perfectly ſafe, in the caſual obſervation, which was thrown out reſpecting the Duke of Bedford's eſtates. Although the number of Manors of which a perſon is owner, cannot be deemed a ſure criterion of the extent of his landed property; yet as the proprietor of the principal manor in a pariſh, generally has a conſiderable eſtate in it, we may conclude that the poſſeſſor of many ſuch manors in a county has an extenſive landed property there: now it appears that the Duke of Bedford (including three which he holds on leaſe under the crown) poſſeſſes the principal manor in no leſs than twenty-two pariſhes, being more than a ſixth of the whole number in the county of Bedford, beſides 13 ſubordinate manors, and ſeveral impropriate rectories. I cannot tell what the extent of Lord St. John's or Mr. Whitbread's eſtates in Bedfordſhire may be, and certainly can have no wiſh nor motive to depreciate their value: but though their united poſſeſſions in that County may be as large as Mr. Belſham ſtates them to be; ſtill, as the number of manors poſſeſſed by both, bears a very ſmall proportion to thoſe of the Duke of Bedford, I cannot but think we are ſufficiently juſtified in the expreſſion we have made uſe of. The eſtates of Lord St. John and Mr. Whitbread may be much more extenſive than we were aware of; and this very circumſtance juſtifies our caution in not having entered into any further compariſon of the reſpective extent of property amongſt the preſent land-owners of the county.

Had we meant to purſue the method

of eſtimating the extent of property throughout the county by the number of proprietors manors, we ſhould have named Lady Lucas next after the Duke of Bedford, her Ladyſhip having the principal manors of nine pariſhes. It is evident that in eſtimating the proportions of ancient property by the Domeſday Survey, where the number of hides attached to each manor is ſpecified, this method muſt be ſatisfactory and concluſive; and had we thought it ſo with reſpect to the preſent ſtate of property, we ſhould have made more uſe of it.

With reſpect to the reſidence of Sir Samuel Luke, I am really at ſome loſs to diſcover what Mr. Belſham means to find fault with. He ſays "we are informed (by Mr. L. p. 3.) that, Sir Samuel Luke's houſe was either Hawnes or Wood-end. But this was never before ſuppoſed to admit of a doubt. Sir Samuel Luke's houſe was unqueſtionably ſituated at Wood-end in the pariſh of Cople." There certainly is no doubt, as we have aſſerted in p. 71. that Wood-end was the ſeat of the Luke family; however, though neither Mr. Belſham nor we doubt this, yet in the Magna Britannia of 1720, Wood-end near Toddington (in the pariſh of Harlington) is ſaid to have been the ſeat of Sir Samuel Luke, and this error has been copied into two or three ſubſequent works. The note in p. 3. is perfectly correct: we could not affirm that Wood-end was the ſeat of Sir Samuel Luke, which Sir Lewis Dyve enjoyed in 1643; becauſe Sir Samuel had at that time two houſes, namely, Hawnes (now the ſeat of Lord Carteret) and Wood-end, and I have reaſon to believe that he reſided chiefly at Hawnes; the entries of births and burials of the Luke family from the year 1626 to 1654 having been principally made in the regiſter of that pariſh; Wood-end was certainly their ancient reſidence, they did not poſſeſs Hawnes more than 50 years. Here we are again charged with ſuppoſing inſtead of aſcertaining: Mr. Belſham, I dare ſay does not want to be informed, that if even the title-deeds of every manor were open to our inſpection, in many inſtances they do not go beyond the middle of the ſeventeenth century, in ſome not beyond the beginning of the laſt: were the rolls of Chancery, which contain the grants and alienations of manors for the three laſt centuries, as open to our reſearches as thoſe of a prior date preſerved in the Tower, we ſhould have had leſs difficulty in aſcertaining this and ſeveral other points. The ſum of what we could clearly aſcertain with reſpect to Hawnes, was, that Sir Roger Newdigate poſſeſſed it ſo late as 1603; Sir Samuel Luke at leaſt from 1626 to 1654; and that Lord Carteret purchaſed it of Sir Humphry Wynch in 1667: your readers will judge therefore whether our conjecture, that the Lukes purchaſed of the Newdigates and Sir Humphrey Wynch of the Lukes, was very improbable.

Mr. Belſham ſays, that "the only ſon of the Duke of Kent was not known by the title of Earl of Harold but ſimply Lord Harold, his father being Duke Marquis and Earl of Kent and Baron of Harold." I ſtill maintain on the contrary, that we were perfectly correct in calling him Earl of Harold, and refer Mr. B. for our authority to the Herald's books in the College of Arms, were he will find that the father was in 1706 created Viſcount Goodrich, Earl of Harold and Marquis of Kent: the ſon bore the title of Earl of Harold; his eldeſt ſon is deſcribed as Earl of Harold on his monument in Flitton Church, was always ſo deſcribed in writing, but in converſation was no doubt, according to common uſage, called unceremoniouſly *Lord Harold.*

Your's, &c.

April 11, 1807. D. Lysons.

Hempſted-Court, near Glouceſter.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM my earlieſt remembrance I have been, though no performer, an enthuſiaſtic lover of muſic, which I regard as one of the pureſt ſources of conſolation in the miſeries of life, and one of the ſublimeſt heightners of its happineſs, as the univerſal language of the elevated and moſt benign affections. With theſe ſentiments I ſhould be particularly happy had I much information to offer on the ſubject of your correſpondent's* intereſting and reſpectable enquiry concerning the authors who compoſed the words of the muſic of Handel, that great and venerable name, who applied this art with an energy the moſt ſublime, a ſcience the moſt admirable, fertility and extent of invention which ſeems

* P. 225.

more

more than human, to the moſt delightful, the beſt, and the nobleſt purpoſes.

That Gay was the author of the Acis and Galatea, is well known, as it is publiſhed among his works. Shenſtone, in one inſtance at leaſt, compoſed poetry, which was ſet by Handel. Hughes, I think, wrote the poetry of ſome of the oratorios, though I cannot at preſent aſcertain which. Not much (ſo far as I recollect at the diſtance of ſeveral years) has been aſcertained on the ſubject, by the reſearches of Dr. Burney, or of Sir John Hawkins, in their Hiſtories of Muſic: I fear therefore, that little can be learnt. Handel was too inceſſantly occupied (and happy it is indeed that ſuch was his application, and ſuch the fruits of it) as a compoſer in muſic to have written the words; even had he been more familiar than he appears ever to have been with our language and verſification. But in general they are excellently adapted to the muſic, and I think it pretty evident that the writers muſt have had conſiderable taſte in muſic themſelves, and habit in the adaptation of words; the difficulty and delicacy of which art riſes in proportion to the excellence of the muſic itſelf. Probably the late Mr. Melmoth, of Bath, and Mr. Aviſon, the author of the excellent Eſſay on Muſical Expreſſion, might have both occaſionally contributed.

But harmonious proſe ſeems to be yet more ſuitable than poetry to accompany muſic of the higheſt order:—at leaſt, if our old tranſlation of the poetic part of the Bible can be called proſe, and not rather blank verſe in a variety of the free meaſure of the dithyrambic kind; into which I think it might with the utmoſt propriety, be reſolved.

Accordingly, in that unrivalled compoſition the Meſſiah, the alliance between words and muſic appears with a divine luſtre; both in the ſelection and arrangement of the whole, and in the appropriate tranſcendant beauty of every kind and ſpecies of expreſſion which ſacred muſic appears to admit.

With the exception of one word, I agree in the merit of the inſtance which have been quoted, both as excellent in moral and pious ſentiment, and in all reſpects ſuitable for muſic. And one circumſtance is moſt truly remarkable, that ſo little of falſe accent in relation to the words, ſhould be found in the amazing quantity of the moſt exquiſite vocal compoſitions, by this illuſtrious and ever memorable foreigner; while in numerous and ſtriking inſtances, the muſical emphaſis of the recitative air, and chorus, is the ſpeaking emphaſis itſelf, preſerved with the moſt perfect propriety, and heightened to the moſt conſummate beauty and effect; an effect which words alone are not capable of conveying.

With Mr. Marſhall's character of the muſic of Handel, I entirely and warmly coincide; and in the wiſh that the works of this glory of the art may become more extenſively known throughout the iſland. Nothing more is wanting to ſecure to them the moſt extenſive, permanent, and beneficial influence.

To this end what has been already for ſome time in progreſs, will aſſuredly much conduce: the adapting of his muſic to the piano-forte. The heavenly compoſition of the air in Solomon, which Mr. Marſhall has quoted, is wonderfully ſuited to that inſtrument. And indeed the Pathos of Handel is not inferior to his ſublimity. He is, like Homer, Milton, and Shakeſpeare, equal in both theſe excellencies.

And undoubtedly the taſte and voice, the ear and the heart of our fair countrywomen, merit that an inſtrument of ſuch perfection as the piano-forte now is, ſhould be reſcued from frivolities; unworthy of itſelf, and equally unworthy of them, to whom, when their purſuits are not perverted, we are as much indebted for the melioration of our hearts, as for all which moſt enlivens and adorns ſociety.

Still I would not make a general condemnation of the modern practice of muſic in this country, till Purcell, Arne, Jackſon, Haydn, Pleyel, and Clementi, are forgotten, and ſome other compoſers, whom it might be invidious or impertinent in me to enumerate, and till Handel ſinks into oblivion; and into ſuch barbariſm I truſt England will never fall. Muſic cannot ceaſe to produce the moſt perfect gratification to the ear, and to intereſt in the higheſt degree the nobleſt powers of the mind, and the beſt affections of the heart; yet I do acknowledge that there are ſymptoms, and I fear increaſing ſymptoms, of a decline of taſte. Nothing is more likely to reſiſt that decline, than whatever may bring the muſic of Handel, not only into our cathedrals, where it places all heaven before our eyes, but into our houſes. It has the unfading freſhneſs of an immortal youth: very little comparatively is of a nature ever to be obſolete, or to charm the

ear and heart leſs at preſent, or in ages to come, than when firſt compoſed. Should this contribute to advance ſuch a deſign, I ſhall indeed rejoice that it has been written. Your's, &c.

Bury, CAPEL LOFFT.
3d of April, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN No. 155, p. 235, of the Monthly Magazine, I find certain obſervations on the etymology and nature of prepoſitions. Theſe, it appears, are intended to militate, in ſome reſpects, againſt the juſtly admired, and almoſt univerſally adopted theory of the learned Mr. H. Tooke; but, it ſeems to me, that, as far, at leaſt, as the writer has thought fit to develope his own or his friend's ideas, they are neither ſatisfactory in themſelves, nor explanatory of the author's ſyſtem. In attacking Mr. Tooke's theory, it does not avail, merely to ſtate a few particular derivations in which philologiſts may differ, but it is incumbent upon the aſſailant to ſhew in what eſſential parts that theory or ſyſtem is, as a whole, unfounded or erroneous. Mr. Payne's remarks are confined to two heads, the derivation of *by*, and the general object or intent of prepoſitions.

"N. Salmon", he ſays, "has endeavoured to prove that in *many* circumſtances, *by* derives its name from words that do not merely denote *exiſtence*, but which actually ſignify *operating*, *creating*, &c.; and that it appears as a forerunner to whoever or whatever is cauſing, has been cauſing, or will be cauſing, any thing to happen; for example, Darius was vanquiſhed by Alexander: i. e. Darius was vanquiſhed: (the) OPERATOR (of this ſtate of Darius was) ALEXANDER".

It would, I am convinced, afford great ſatisfaction to your readers and correſpondents, if Mr. P. would plainly ſtate, through your Magazine, that origin of *by*, according to which it actually ſignifies, inſtead of merely implying, *operation*, *creation*, and the like, ſince many of your readers have not an opportunity of peruſing, nor, perhaps, an inclination to purchaſe, philological treatiſes, which are often very expenſive. According to Mr. Tooke, *by* denotes only *exiſtence*, and, by implication or inference, primary agency or cauſation. In conformity with this derivation, we find it generally applied to the primary cauſe or doer of an action, or to words *conſidered* as ſuch; as "Darius was vanquiſhed *by* Alexander". The ſubject naturally denotes the ſufferer, the predicate, the nature of the ſuffering, and *by* points out the *exiſtence* of that which the mind will naturally ſuggeſt, as explanatory of the ſubſidiary circumſtance of the affirmation, the firſt cauſe of the ſuffering.

The prepoſition *with* has two derivations; one of which, like that of *by*, denotes *exiſtence*; and hence, in many inſtances, we find *this with* uſed in the ſame way as *by*, but generally with reference to the ſecondary cauſe, or inſtrument; as "He was killed *by* him *with* a ſword"; i. e. be *he* the primary cauſe or agent, be a *ſword* the inſtrument or ſecondary cauſe; the origin, import, and uſe of the one prepoſition undoubtedly tending to corroborate thoſe of the other.

In both equally, the *inſtrumentality* ariſes from inference and the nature of things, and not from the intrinſic meaning of the prepoſitions employed. According to the other derivation, it denotes *join* or *concomitancy*; as "He went *with* me"; i. e. *join* me. This explanation of *by* and *with* ſeems ſo natural, and ſo ſatisfactory, that I muſt continue to acquieſce in it, as I ſuppoſe the majority of your readers will, till Mr. P. favours the public with ſtronger objections to it, than thoſe which he has as yet communicated through your Magazine.

I am fully aware of the difficulty which exiſts, to prove with what degree of truth or propriety, certain remote *etymons* are aſſigned to many words in our language. Yet, in general, the preference will naturally be given to that derivation which preſents to us ſuch a *ſingle* leading ſenſe or clue, as may the beſt explain the *various* meanings which we are accuſtomed to attach to many Engliſh words. This, Mr. H. Tooke's theory, be it right, or be it wrong, effects in a moſt wonderful degree; and this is not the leaſt reaſon which conciliates to his ſyſtem perſons not thoroughly acquainted with the various languages which he has rendered ſubſervient to his etymological labours, and, therefore, not fully competent to decide upon the juſtice of all his derivations.

To the *new* ſervice or intent of prepoſitions, as explained by Mr. P., or rather Mr. Salmon, I feel as little inclined to aſſent.

"*Prepoſitions*", ſays he, "*are merely uſed to avoid queſtions likely to be put for the*

the ſake of obtaining circumſtantial ſtatements".

Is not the object of *every* part of ſpeech the ſame as this? Does ſuch an office belong excluſively to prepoſitions? Does it not belong, in the ſame degree, and in the ſame way, to the only eſſential parts of a ſentence, the ſubject and affirmation, the noun and verb; and to the object, whether noun, pronoun, or any thing elſe? When I ſay ſpontaneouſly, "I love her", does not *I* prevent the queſtion's being aſked, "*Who* loves her"; does not *love* prevent the queſtion, "*What do* I"; and does not *her* prevent aſking "*Whom* do I love"? In the ſame way it certainly is, and in no other, that prepoſitions avoid queſtions and give *their* information; for, if I ſay "I went *with* John", I communicate in the ſame way two circumſtances, and the meaning is "I went—join John"; or, if, giving a paſſive form to the preceding example, I ſay, "She is loved by me", does *by me*, a *prepoſition* and pronoun, expreſs any relation different from that which, in the active form, is denoted by *I* the ſimple *pronoun?* In the writer's own example, "Darius was vanquiſhed by Alexander", does *by Alexander* expreſs a different relation from that which is expreſſed by the mere *noun* or name in "*Alexander* vanquiſhed Darius". Indeed, if Mr. Tooke's theory be true, according to which prepoſitions are chiefly nouns and verbs, is it poſſible that they can have any other eſſential nature than that which they poſſeſs as nouns and verbs? It is true, that, when I ſay "I went", I may abſtain, if I pleaſe, from adding more, and the reaſon is, that "I went", being a complete affirmation, conſtitutes a complete ſentence. The other part is merely ſubſidiary, or an adjunct to the affirmation, and I may either mention it at once, to prevent a queſtion, or, afterwards, in anſwer to a queſtion. But this circumſtance is merely accidental or optional, and nowiſe connected with any peculiarity in the nature or ſervice of prepoſitions; for, in the ſame manner, it is optional to me either to declare or to ſuppreſs, with or without a queſtion, the whole of the information contained in the affirmation itſelf, "I went". The truth, I believe, is, that the intention of all language is to communicate thought; that, for this end, only two parts of ſpeech are indiſpenſably neceſſary; and that *all* the parts, whether reduced to two, or diſtributed, for the ſake of convenience, into ten, contribute *alike* to this purpoſe. Whether the information communicated be given ſpontaneouſly, or to anticipate or prevent queſtions, or in anſwer to previous queſtions, are circumſtances merely accidental or optional, and nowiſe connected with the intrinſic nature either of the eſſential or the convenient parts of oral or of written language.

Theſe few remarks refer merely to the obſervations of Mr. Payne, and not to Mr. Salmon's works, either publiſhed, or unpubliſhed, which, as a whole, may not be liable to that kind of *ex parte* animadverſion, to which they are expoſed, with, I am confident, no ſuch illiberal intention, by being laid before the public in partial or imperfect extracts.

Crouch-end, Your's, &c.
April 4, 1807, J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Iſle of Wight has of late excited conſiderable attention, ſome of your readers who have no opportunity of viſiting that delightful ſpot, or of reading elaborate deſcriptions of it, may be amuſed by the following imperfect ſketch. Should you deem it worthy a place in your Miſcellany, it is very much at your ſervice.

Leiceſter.

I could rove
At morn, at noon, at eve, by lunar ray,
In each returning ſeaſon, through "yon iſle"
——————— Could viſit every dell,
Each hill, each breezy lawn, each wandering brook,
And bid the world admire; and when at laſt
The ſong were cloſed, each magic ſpot again
Could ſeek, and tell again of all its charms.

GISBORNE.

TO the inhabitant of an inland county, who has been little accuſtomed to marine excurſions, ſailing down the Southampton river affords new, varied, and highly intereſting enjoyment. The ſcenery on the borders of this expanſive branch of the ſea, is uncommonly rich and diverſified. The country is well wooded, agreeably irregular, and highly cultivated. Manſions of various orders give cheerfulneſs to the landſcape view, and heighten the intereſt of the woods with which they are ornamented. Netly Abbey riſes from its ſhaded vale with ſolemn grandeur. The majeſtic woods with which it is ſurrounded, open ſufficiently

ciently to admit highly intereſting views of its hallowed arches, and venerable towers. The mind inſenſibly retraces the long lapſe of ages, and imagination repeoples the ſcene with its former inhabitants. Although theſe abodes were often the reſidence of indolence, ſuperſtition, and vice, yet they doubtleſs were ſometimes the refuge of refinement, and the ſanctuary of piety, from the pollutions of a wicked world, and fancy whiſpers,

> Here the ſtill dead their holieſt hours have given.

A long range of the New Foreſt extends on the oppoſite ſide with its little towns, and villas dimly ſeen, the whole forming a grand boundary to the view. The proſpect of Spithead and Portſmouth excites, as we approach nearer the iſland, a different intereſt, and the little chearful town of Cowes, with its buſy harbour, is to the freſh-water ſailor, arriving from the *continent* of Britain, a novel and pleaſant ſcene.

The magnificent caſtle of Lord Henry Seymour, recently erected, near Eaſt Cowes, is a very prominent object, and powerfully arreſts the attention. It is ſituated on a conſiderable elevation; its tall towers, and embattled walls, have a very grand and ſtriking appearance, and in a few years, when time and tempeſt have tinged the ſtone with a ſombre grey, and the ivy, which is rapidly creeping up the ſides, ſhall have ſhrouded ſome of its angles, and ſhaded parts of its windows, it will aſſume additional intereſt. Eaſt Cowes was prefered by our party as a ſleeping place, and here we found an excellent hotel, clean and quiet, commanding a good view of the ocean, and of the neighbouring harbour, without being incommoded with its buſtle. Lord Seymour's is the moſt intereſting object in the vicinity of Cowes; the ſolemn ſhades of the evening were drawing around us when we approached to take a nearer view, and conſiderably heightened the effect of this novel curioſity, a modern caſtle. This building, although not completed, has an air of grandeur, and produces a ſentiment of awe, and of durability, which it is impoſſible for manſions built in the taſte of modern times to awaken. But the mind wants ſome connecting link between the paſt and the preſent, it reverts to diſtant ages; we liſten to the bard, we contemplate the tournament, and fancy the lofty halls to be hung with armour, and the long galleries clothed with tapeſtry, while the ſtately brocaded dames are employed at their looms, and the puiſſant knight and eſquires are recounting their valorous exploits. Alas! the ſpruce beau of modern days would with difficulty throw open the maſſive doors, and the delicate goſſamir-clad belle could ſcarcely endure the fatigue of aſcending one of the turrets, to look out at her window. When the owner of every manſion expected a ſiege, it was natural that he ſhould erect a fortreſs; but when ſo total a change of time and manners has taken place, why we ſhould again reſort to habitations only ſuited to the feudal ſyſtem, is an enigma not eaſily ſolved.* Fine woods ſloping to the ſea, greatly enrich this ſcene; and ſhould the plantations flouriſh which are now ſtruggling for victory againſt north-weſt winds, the approach to the caſtle will be rendered ſtill more intereſting, and the whole domain conſiderably enriched.

Ryde had been recommended to us as an agreeable ſtation, and thither we bent our courſe. The roads through this lovely iſland are ſweetly varied, and in ſome parts highly intereſting. They are not open and ſpacious like thoſe of the mother kingdom, but are narrow, winding, and often ſhaded; ſometimes leading through foreſt ſcenery, and aſſuming the appearence rather of a path to a private dwelling, than the mediums of pub-

* The writer of the preſent article, would be gratified by ſeeing the reaſons aſſigned, why our nobility chuſe to erect caſtles for dwelling-houſes. They were appropriated to the times of danger in which they were formerly built; the dungeon had its victim, and the ſubterranean paſſage its eſcaping fugitive; but why imitations to the entrance of theſe receſſes ſhould be made merely to cover a duſt-hole, or to conceal a pump, is unaccountable. One of theſe fortreſs-abodes is now building by a nobleman in the midſt of a conſiderable town; it is on the ſcite of an old caſtle, but the ground is ſo circumſcribed, that there is not room to plant a ſingle tree around it, and the eye is obliged to look down on all the chimneys of the place! Vaulted roofs, and gothic windows, ought to be appropriate to the apartments with which they are connected. Large folding gothic doors, maſſy, and thickly ſtudded with iron, muſt excite attention, and will be opened with intereſt; but what is the reſult, when they diſcloſe only a ſcullery? Perhaps no object ought to be ſo conſtructed, as intentionally to excite falſe ideas. This is never the plan of nature, and whenever it is adopted in works of art, diſguſt ſucceeds to diſappointment.

lic

lic intercourſe. They are not unfrequently ſo narrow, that two carriages cannot paſs each other: when ſuch meetings occur, it is a univerſal rule, and ſeems generally underſtood, that the vehicle which has proceeded the leaſt diſtance, ſhall back to a convenient opening. The ſpot attracting moſt attention in this ride, is Wootton-bridge; the tide flowing into a ſmall river here, forms a beautiful lake in the valley, the borders of which are ornamented with hanging woods, and the riſing grounds beyond are enlivened with detached cottages and farms.

Ryde is a neat, cheerful, little town, built on a pleaſant eminence, with a fine command of proſpect towards Portſmouth and Goſport. It is the principal port on this ſide the iſland, whence embarkations are daily made for Portſmouth. The ſhore is of beautiful ſand, and the bathing good. Had a creſcent been here formed, as was intended, facing the ſea, the accommodations for company would have been much more agreeable than they now are. The modern buildings are ſo arranged, as ſcarcely to afford any view of the ocean, and from many of the lodging-houſes it is too fatiguing a walk for the invalids often to reach it. Although Ryde is one of the principal towns of the iſland, there is no reſident clergyman in the place; and a gentleman who was there on the ſabbath, went at the call of the bell to the chapel; but as neither parſon, clerk, nor congregation attended, he entered the deſk and read prayers for his own edification.* On the ſea-ſhore, very near the town, is a large piece of waſte ground, over which the traveller paſſes to ſome of the moſt intereſting ſcenery in the neighbourhood. A vaſt number of apparent graves arreſted attention; but the deſolateneſs, the expoſure of the ſpot, would not ſuffer us to believe it to be the conſecrated reſt of thoſe who had left the tender relative, or the partial friend. On enquiry we found, that here the bodies of the unfortunate perſons who are drowned and thrown aſhore, are buried, and here part of the crew of the Royal George are interred. When money is found about the perſon, the body is depoſited in conſecrated ground, and the funeral ſervice is read; when otherwiſe, a hole is dug in this general repoſitory, and without coffin, and without ceremony, the duſt is conſigned to its native element.*—(*To be continued.*)

* Amidſt all our difficult and very expenſive attempts to convey the light of chriſtian knowledge to the moſt diſtant parts of the globe, it is much to be lamented, that more attention has not been paid to our own family-iſles. Even in the Iſle of Wight it is not uncommon to meet with whole families who cannot read. Sunday-ſchools are unknown, except amongſt a reſpectable ſociety of diſſenters, at Newport, and the poor in the villages are in a deplorable ſtate of ignorance.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. V.

OF THE ODYSSEY, AND SMALLER POEMS OF HOMER.

IT will not be neceſſary for us to detain the reader long on the ſubject of the Odyſſey; it has by no means ſo much engaged the attention of the Critics as the Iliad. Criticiſm is in general produced by admiration, and both ſeem to have been exhauſted on the latter poem, while the other has excited much leſs diſcuſſion. This, of itſelf, may be conſidered as a ſufficient proof of inferiority. Whoever, indeed, peruſes the Odyſſey, will be convinced of the truth of the remark made by Longinus, that in this poem, Homer may be compared to the ſetting Sun, whoſe grandeur ſtill remains without the heat of his meridian beams. It contains none of thoſe ſublime pictures, heroic characters, of thoſe lively ſcenes and animated paſſages, of that impaſſioned eloquence of ſentiment and language, which ſucceed each other in the Iliad with ſo much energy and vigour. The Odyſſey is perhaps a more amuſing work, as poſſeſſing greater variety. It contains many intereſting ſtories and ſome beautiful paſſages. The ſame deſcriptive and dramatic genius, and the ſame fertility of invention are ſtill obſervable. But the fables of the Iliad are calculated to ſtrike and exalt the imagination, while the other, by deſcending from the dignity of gods and heroes, are more likely to diſguſt and degrade it. The wildeſt fictions and the boldeſt flights of the Iliad have yet a character of grandeur and ſublimity which pleaſe the fancy of the reader though they may not in-

* It was with concern I learned that the Humane Society has not extended its benevolent auſpices to the Iſle of Wight. I was aſſured by a perſon on the ſpot, that a body retaining ſome warmth, had very recently been waſhed aſhore; but there is no apparatus, no ſociety, no houſes of reception for the recovery of drowned perſons in the whole iſland!

fluence

fluence his judgment. But the many low deſcriptions in the Odyſſey, the indecent broils in which the hero is engaged, ſo unworthy of his character, the long and tedious details in many of the latter books, betray the old age and declining vigour of the poet. The circumſtance, to mention only one inſtance out of many that could be cited, of Ulyſſes and his companions thruſting a tree in the eye of the ſleeping Cyclops, who repoſes after having ſwallowed two men alive, is not the moſt puerile and ridiculous idea in the poem. In meeting with theſe marks of faded genius, it is difficult to avoid thinking that Homer after having, by the force and majeſty of the Iliad, ſuggeſted ſo many leſſons for the conduct of men, condeſcended in the decline of life to compoſe a poem, which aſſiſted by appoſite images, and cloathed in his beautiful language, he intended for the inſtruction and amuſement of children.

The march of the Odyſſey is beſides feeble and languid. The laſt 12 books, after Ulyſſes is landed in Ithaca, are tedious and unintereſting. The poem proceeds from one adventure to another, without a ſingle incident that either arreſts out attention, or excites our intereſt. After the arrival of the hero, there is nothing which anſwers the expectations of the reader. He aſſumes an ignoble diſguiſe, and is either occupied in the meaneſt offices, or diſgraced by inglorious diſputes. Homer ſeems here to have violated all the laws of contraſt, and to have entirely loſt ſight of the dignity of the Epopœa. Admitting it was neceſſary that Ulyſſes ſhould experience ſcenes of diſtreſs, that he might extricate himſelf with greater glory to confound his enemies, he ſhould have been preſerved from the abject degradation in which he is often ſunk, and by means more worthy of his character. The deſtruction of Penelope's lovers is more poetical, but the intereſt of the combat is weakened by the too ſudden interference of Minerva with her ægis, by which the danger of Ulyſſes is too viſibly diminiſhed and his victory rendered too certain. The diſcovery which he makes of himſelf to Euryclea, his nurſe, is tender and affecting, but we think that in the *anagnoriſis*, or the interview between Ulyſſes and Penelope, the poet has failed. This meeting, ſo long and ſo anxiouſly expected, is cold and formal, and produces none of thoſe emotions which ſuch a ſcene was calculated to inſpire. Penelope is too cautious and diſtruſtful, and the diſcovery is at length effected, not, as we might have ſuppoſed, in conſequence of the valour of her huſband or the intervention of ſome favouring deity, but by a ſtratagem very unworthy of the Epic, the deſcription of the nuptial bed, the ſtructure of which is known only to themſelves.

Though the conſideration of the ſmaller poems attributed to Homer, do not properly come under the head of Epopœa, we ſhall ſay a few words reſpecting them here; as they are too trifling and of too uncertain origin, to make it neceſſary for us to recur to them in any other place. The *Batrachomyomachia*, or Battle of the Frogs and Mice, though diſputed by many, has been moſt generally aſſigned to Homer. According to Statius, he compoſed it, as Virgil did his *Culex*, as a trial of his ſtrength before he began his more important poems. It is a beautiful piece of raillery, ſuch in which indeed a great writer might delight to unbend himſelf. But it muſt be confeſſed that the reaſons which induced the ancients to give it to Homer, are not very ſatisfactory; and they appear to have aſcribed it to him, becauſe they knew no other to whom to aſſign it. The *Hymns* alſo are ſuſpected not to be his, and have been by the ſcholiaſts attributed to Cynæthus, though Thucydides, Lucian, and Pauſanias have cited them as the productions of the bard of Smyrna. It is obſervable that Virgil has taken from the hymn to Venus ſeveral lines which he has inſerted in the firſt Æneid, in the interview between Æneas and his mother. But whether Homer's or not, they are ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity, and are probably coeval with the Iliad itſelf.* The Epigrams are extracted from the Life ſaid to be written by Herodotus, but have been more decidedly rejected, as having no better foundation than the authority of a book, which we have already remarked is itſelf ſo doubtful, Ariſtotle † mentions a poem called *Margites*, which he aſſerts to have been written by Homer in iambic verſe. It appears to have been a ſatire upon the female ſex, and took its name from Margites who was the ſubject of it. From the account preſerved in Euſtathius, it ſeems to have been founded on rather an indecent ſtory. The *Cercopes*, the deſtruction of *Œchalia*, the *Cypriacks*, and

* An hymn to Ceres, attributed to Homer, was diſcovered by a German at Moſcow, and publiſhed by Rhunkenius in Holland. The diction of this hymn is beautiful, but more poliſhed and elaborate than that of the Iliad and Odyſſey.

† Ariſt. Poet. cap. 4.

the *Ilias Minor*, have alſo been attributed to the great Father of Poetry, though Ariſtotle has expreſsly denied the laſt to be his. It contains the ſtory of Sinon, which Virgil has adopted in the ſecond book of the Æneid. There are many other poems, ſome ludicrous, others ſerious, aſcribed to Homer; but it ſeems at length admitted that the only inconteſtable works of his, are the Iliad and the Odyſſey.

We ſhall cloſe this account of Homer and his works, by a rapid review of the manner in which they were firſt collected, and of the different editions, ancient and modern, through which they have ſucceſſively paſſed. It has been generally ſuppoſed that Lycurgus, the great legiſlator of Lacedæmon, was the firſt who introduced theſe poems into Greece. It is pretended by Plutarch,* that he had the firſt ſight of Homer's poems while travelling in Aſia, and that he obtained them from the deſcendants of Creophilus, a ſuppoſed cotemporary and companion of Homer. Lycurgus, in the view he entertained of giving a new ſyſtem of laws to his countrymen, might probably ſuppoſe that poetry would have great effect in influencing and civilizing their minds; and this idea had already engaged him to patronize the ſongs of Thales the Cretan, which inſpired obedience and concord. As the conſtitution he meditated was to be entirely of a martial nature, the poems of Homer might be of conſiderable uſe to him:—they encouraged his deſign, the moral they inculcated was unity, the air they breathed was military, and their ſtory had this particular recommendation to the Spartans, that they ſhewed Greece in arms, and Aſia ſubdued, under the banners and conduct of one of their own monarchs, who commanded all the Grecian Kings. For three centuries after the time of Lycurgus, we collect nothing concerning them. Athens at length claimed the honour of reſcuing the father of letters from the injuries of time, and of reſtoring Homer to himſelf. In the days of Solon his works were divided into two diſtinct poems, and received the arrangement in which we now behold them. This diviſion of the two poems into one, and of each into books, has been attributed by Plato † to Hipparchus, the ſon of Piſiſtrates, though Cicero ‡ gives the honour entirely to Piſiſtrates himſelf; and this is confirmed by § Pauſanias, Joſephus, Ælian, and Suidas. From this period, we are enabled to ſpeak of them with hiſtorical certainty, without having recourſe to conjectures. The works of this great poet now became the care of kings. Alexander* aſſiſted at a ſtrict review of them by Anaxarchus and Calliſthenes, either becauſe he probably conſidered them as a treaſure of military knowledge; or, as has been conjectured, he promoted the propagation of them, as a book, which, treating of the ſons of the gods, might make the intercourſe between them and mortals become a familiar notion, at a time when he himſelf was ambitious of being thought the ſon of Jupiter.

Egypt under the Ptolemies was the country which afterwards held the works of Homer in the greateſt eſteem. Theſe kings were deſcended from Greece, and retained a paſſionate veneration for their original country. Its cuſtoms and language prevailed in their court. They encouraged letters and erected the greateſt library in the world. A number of learned men were appointed to reviſe the writings of Homer. The firſt of theſe was Zenodotus, librarian to the firſt Ptolemy; and, as a poet and grammarian, well qualified for the undertaking. But, according to Suidas, Ariſtarchus, the preceptor of Ptolomy Euergetes, not being ſatisfied with this copy, nor with that of his diſciple Ariſtophanes, determined to begin another. He reſtored ſome verſes to their former reading, rejected others, which he marked with obeliſks as ſpurious, and proceeded with ſuch induſtrious accuracy, that, notwithſtanding there were ſome who wrote againſt him, poſterity has generally acquieſced in it.† So highly eſteemed was this copy, that the name of Ariſtarchus was applied to every candid and judicious critic—

Arguet ambiguè dictum—mutanda notabit—
Fiet *Ariſtarchus*—

while that of Zoilus, who about the ſame time wrote many envious and ill-natured criticiſms on Homer, has been conſigned to infamy and contempt. It was not only in Egypt, but, ſays Suidas,‡

* Plut. Lycurg. † Plato in Hipparcho.
‡ Cic. de Orat. l. 3. 34.
§ Vide Pauſ. 7. 26, p. 594, Joſeph. C. Apion. l. 2. Ælian. V. H. xiii. 14.

* Plut. in Vit. Alexandri.

† "Habemus nunc," ſays Wolfius, "Homerum, non qui viguit in ore Græcorum ſuorum, ſed inde a Solonis temporibus uſque ad hæc Alexandrina mutatum, variè interpolatum, caſtigatum et emendatum." Wolf. Proleg. 264.

‡ Suid. T. 1, p. 309. et Auct. vet. Vit. Arati in Petavii Uranol. p. 270. A.

Syria and other parts of Aſia became familiar with the name and poems of Homer, which at length, according to Ælian,* extended even to Perſia and India.

But theſe poems, ſo long and ſo highly valued and eſteemed, ſuffered a material depreciation on the appearance of Chriſtianity. The idolatry which had infected the globe, was now to be deſtroyed, and the ſyſtem of mythology, of which Homer appeared to be the father, was equally to be aboliſhed. Not only was his fame in a great degree impaired, but he was conſidered by the rigid fathers of the Chriſtian church, as the man by whom the world had been betrayed into folly and error. He is accuſed by Juſtin Martyr,† of having wilfully ſuperinduced his own fables on the inſpired writings of Moſes. The rebellion of the giants was thought to be taken from the preſumptuous erection of the tower of Babel, and the caſting of Ate, or ſtrife, out of Heaven, was compared with the fall of Lucifer. His fineſt beauties were conſidered only the more pernicious, as favouring thoſe errors which had ſo long miſled the minds of men, and derogatory to that purer faith, which it was intended to eſtabliſh. Thus the reading of Homer was diſcouraged or forbidden, and himſelf reprobated as the great maſter of hereſy and fable. It has been remarked that St. Auſtin, in applying the expreſſion *dulciſſimè vanus* to Homer, parted with regret from the peruſal of an author who had probably been the delight of his younger days, and that, though his zeal urged him to reprobate the heathen writers, his underſtanding was not blind to the ſuperior beauties of the poem he condemned. But when every religious diſpute had ceaſed, and the nations of the earth bowed with ſubmiſſion and reverence to the ſuperior efficacy of the Chriſtian faith; after many ages of darkneſs, when literature ſeemed extinguiſhed, and ſcience lay dormant, the name and poems of Homer again revived. The effect of his fables and fictions on the ſentiments of mankind was no longer dreaded. His mythology came to be conſidered as only a beautiful machinery by which any poet might be allowed to enliven the obſcurity, or obviate the ſterility, of his ſubject. They were no longer viewed in a religious light; but were valued for their principles and maxims of civil government and life, which might be applied to every age. And, notwithſtanding the mild cenſure of Plato, the extravagant abuſe of Scaliger, and the impotent attacks of more recent critics, they appear to have re-aſſumed their dignity in the world, and fixed themſelves on a baſis which it is not in the power of time to injure or remove.

In enumerating the editions of Homer, we ſhall only mention thoſe which include the Iliad and the Odyſſey, and thoſe only which are conſidered the beſt. The firſt in priority is the Ilias & Odyſſea, Gr. fol. *Editio Princeps*, 1488, in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Another copy, with the Greek Scholia, 4to. Baſil, 1535, 1543, 1551.

Ilias & Odyſſea, Gr. and Lat. with the Scholia, 2 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1656; a very beautiful and correct edition.

Ilias & Odyſſea, by Barnes, 2 vols. 4to. Cantab. 1711. Dr. Barnes ſpent his whole fortune on this publication, which maintains its diſtinction, not merely from its magnitude and the erudition of the editor, but from the complete Greek Scholia ſubjoined to the text.

Homeri Opera, Oxon. Gr. *Ilias*, 8vo. 1714; *Odyſſea*, 1705. This is one of the moſt correct editions of Homer.

Homeri Opera, Gr. and Lat. cum nova verſione & notis Sam. Clarke, London, 2 vols. 4to. 1729-1740. If this edition had the Scholia, it would be preferable to that of Barnes.

Ilias & Odyſſea, Gr. 2 vols. fol. Glaſgow, 1758. One of the moſt ſplendid editions, as well as the moſt correct. Mr. Lunn, of Soho-ſquare, has a ſuperb copy of this edition, with deſigns by Flaxman, and magnificently bound by Staggemeier.

Ilias & Odyſſea, Oxon, 1780, 5 vols. large 8vo. with the Hymns and Index complete, alſo ſome of the more valuable Scholia: a beautifully printed book.

Iliad and Odyſſey, with notes, by Wakefield, 11 vols. Lond. 1796.

Homeri Opera, cura F. A. Wolfii, Hal. Sax. 1794-1805, with the excellent Prolegomena.

Homeri Carmina, cura C. G Heyne, Lips. 8 vols. 1802.*

* T. 12, C. 46 † Admon. ad Gentes.

* Moſt of theſe editions may be had at Mr. Lunn's Claſſical Library, in Soho-ſquare, which for its collection of ſcarce and ſplendid copies of the Greek and Latin Claſſics, is not excelled by any other in Europe, except the public libraries.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LITERARY CONFESSIONS OF VOLTAIRE.

(Continued from p. 252.)

[The Soirées de Ferney, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an Engliſh dreſs. It appears to be the work of ſome *French* Boſwell, who has been as ſucceſsful in exhibiting Voltaire in converſation with his friends, as *our* Boſwell has been, in the ſame reſpect with regard to his friend Johnſon.

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been ſelected ſuch articles as cannot fail to be intereſting to our readers.]

Volt.—HE lived at Bruſſels with Medina. If that banker's letters may be credited, he found him a viper which he cheriſhed in his boſom till he was mortally ſtung by him. It was through the means of Rouſſeau, this banker, at whoſe table he had been fed for ſix months, was ſhut up in a priſon. Rouſſeau acted as a ſpy upon Medina; and upon Rouſſeau's information, that friend and benefactor, whoſe houſe had been his home when none other would receive him, was dragged out of it at midnight. If what Medina charged him with be truth, Rouſſeau was the greateſt monſter France ever rid herſelf of. Such an example of ingratitude ſhocks all feeling; we muſt ſuppoſe there has been ſome exaggeration on the part of Medina: a man, whilſt ſtruggling with misfortune, is but too apt to form ſuſpicions, and even grow jealous of his beſt friends.

Friend.—Did not Rouſſeau publiſh a letter in print againſt you; in which, after his manner, he related the particulars of your journey to Bruſſels, and reſidence in that city? I believe you had the better of him in your reply to it.

Volt.—That was no very difficult matter. The letter was ill written, and the thoughts were trivial. Amongſt other trite obſervations, I recollect that he ſays, referring to me, "I would have him to know, that a man who has a houſe full of glaſs windows ought not to throw ſtones againſt another's dwelling." He diſcovered by this production, that, though he took great pains with all he wrote, he was not an author whoſe diction was chaſte and correct. As he had been for a length of time the outcaſt of ſociety, his evidence went for nothing; and in this letter he entered into a dull romantic ſtory of the manner in which we became firſt acquainted. With all his genius, he was deficient in the ſkill how to direct it; and I own to you, that without this abatement he would have proved a dangerous man. He wrote verſes againſt me; they were inſipid; and in an Epiſtle againſt Calumny, I could not help ſpeaking of a man who was ſo guilty of it. You have all, I dare ſay, ſeen the poem; and you may remember I call him,

Ce vieux rimeur couvert d'ignominie.
That hoary rhymſter loaded with diſgrace.

In this deſcription I had only given in verſe what the public ſaid of him. I did no more than copy La Motthe, the moſt temperate man alive, who had ſaid of Rouſſeau before me:

Connais-tu ce flatteur perfide,
Cette ame jalouſe, où préſide
La Calomnie au ris malin;
Ce cœur dont la timide audace,
En ſecret, ſur ceux qu'il embraſſe,
Cherche à diſtiller ſon venin?

Know'ſt thou this fawning ſubtle cheat,
Whoſe jealous heart ſwells with deceit;
That coward heart, where ſits malign
Sly Calumny, with dark deſign;
And ſecret, o'er devoted heads
Of thoſe ſhe ſmiles on, venom ſheds?

Rouſſeau, to carry on his deſigns with more effect, had aſſociated himſelf with the Abbé Desfontaines, who compiled a periodical work, which doubtleſs is not unknown to you. Desfontaines ſent to Holland, from time to time, ſeveral little ſcurrilous pieces, which he had written againſt me. It is proper that I ſhould tell you, this Desfontaines had been ſhut up in the Bicêtre about the year 1721, and that I was the means of releaſing him from thence. This is a fact as generally known as the crime which cauſed his impriſonment; I have letters from him, which acknowledge his obligations to me on that account. I confeſs to you, my friends, that my reſentment of the injurious character given by Rouſſeau of the Henriad carried me too far. I was ſtrenuous in the proſecution of my revenge, and I ſucceeded in it. I have repented, ſince my animoſity has ſubſided, that I was ſo exaſperated againſt him; and now ſee Rouſſeau only in the light of a man who has been unfortunate.

Friend.—Misfortune might likewiſe have ſowered Rouſſeau's diſpoſition. However, the ſuit is ended, and both

parties ſit down with coſts. There was ground for complaint on either ſide. This is an additional proof that men of genius have their extravagancies.

Volt.—So, ſo, you are pleaſed to moralize upon the ſubject. You are right, my friend, the wiſeſt of us have our weakneſſes, and we ought to ſuffer for them. Moreover, did not Rouſſeau make his recantation? He ſent me one day an ode, which ſmelt ſtrong of apoplexy. I think it was about the year 1738. He gave me to underſtand, that it proceeded from Chriſtian humility; that he had always eſteemed me, and that I might have been his friend if I would. I returned for anſwer, that there was certainly a degree of humility in the compoſition of the ode, and much more in the tranſmiſſion of it to me; but whether it was Chriſtian humility I did not know, for I underſtood nothing of ſuch matters. I added, that I underſtood better what honeſty was; and that, in order to be humble, it was firſt neceſſary to be juſt; that as he entertained a regard for me, he ought not to have calumniated me; and ſince he had done ſo, he ought to retract his calumny: and that I could only grant his pardon upon that condition. Such were my ſentiments, as I delivered them upon the occaſion, and I think I made him a proper return for his ode. By the bye, I have a curious circumſtance to relate to you reſpecting him. I received a letter from Bruſſels, acquainting me that the Sieur Rouſſeau, in a confeſſion he had made to a Carmelite prieſt, had declared he had no relations at Paris: though he has a ſiſter living there, and a couſin, a ſhoemaker, in the Rue de la Harpe. Being attacked with a ſerious fit of ſickneſs, he cauſed three maſſes to be ſaid for his recovery, and made a pilgrimage to an image of the Virgin. He recovered from his illneſs, and compoſed an ode upon the Virgin Mary's miraculous intervention in his favour.

Mad. Denys.—My dear uncle, let us hear no more of Rouſſeau's converſion, nor of his pedigree, but proceed with your own confeſſion.

Volt.—Well, then we will leave Rouſſeau amongſt the marſhes of Bruſſels; and I will now convey you to Maiſons, a charming retreat on the banks of the Seine, and near the foreſt of St. Germain. It was the ſeat of ſcience, and there I hoped to partake of every felicity which an agreeable ſociety is capable of producing. But how vain and deluſive are hopes! On the very day of my arrival I found myſelf indiſpoſed; a fever attacked me, and the moſt malignant ſort of ſmall-pox declared itſelf. Thanks to the ſkill of Gervaſi, I got the better of my illneſs. He was looked upon as a quack; I undertook his defence, and I ſtood forth in juſtification of his practice, of the emetic he gave me, and the hundred quarts of lemonade which I drank during the cure. At the end of a month, weak as I was, I had a deſire to go to Paris. I had ſcarcely left the villa, when a fire broke out in the apartment I had quitted. It would ſeem as if I came to my friend's houſe to fall ſick in it, and afterwards ſet it on fire by way of recompence for his kindneſs. The tragedy of Mariamne was produced during my convaleſcence. Old Baron performed the character of Herod. Mariamne is preſented with a bowl of poiſon, which ſhe drinks upon the ſtage; and this cauſed ſome unlucky merriment. However, you will allow ſuch a ſcene could not but produce a theatrical effect, and muſt excite the emotions of pity and terror.

At length my Henriad made its appearance. A baſtard of Scarron's took upon him to traveſty that epic poem. A pretended wit, and a college pedant, ſet themſelves to work, and ſaid all they could to decry it. However, it was eagerly read all over Europe; a king wrote a preface to it, and it was tranſlated into all languages. You will ſuppoſe that my poem underwent the ordeal of criticiſm every where: but I armed myſelf with epigrams, and ſtood the brunt againſt all the critics that decried it.

I had at firſt inſerted ſome epigrammatic ſtrokes againſt the court of Rome, from which, however, I received a conſiderable preſent; in imitation, no doubt, of the ancient Romans who ſacrificed to the Fever. I ſuppreſſed theſe ſarcaſms afterwards; and good judges have acknowledged that there are a number of very fine lines in my poem.

I have been accuſed, in ſome ſcandalous writings, of having been the ruin of a dozen bookſellers at leaſt. This was one of the grand engines which my enemies ſet to work to bring me into diſgrace. Who can think without indignation upon ſuch black deſigns? It is horrid, it is diſhonourable to the human underſtanding, that ſcience ſhould be liable to be thus infected by cabals, malice, and treachery. Through theſe diſputes often ariſe open wars. There is a printed book, *de Morbis Artificum* (of the Diſeaſes of Tradeſmen.) The moſt incurable

curable of all of them is jealouſy. The venom of calumny, the ſtiletto of ſatire, the ruſt of envy, have degraded a profeſſion which has ſomething of divinity in it. It is abſolutely falſe that I have been the ruin of any bookſeller.

Friend.—And ſuppoſe you had ruined ſome bookſellers that I could name, you would have done no bad action; for they are the pirates of literature. Authors are at perpetual war with them, and to rob ſuch is but making repriſals.

Volt.—This reaſoning is more acute than honeſt. However, I had to conteſt with a combination of bookſellers, printers, hawkers, publiſhers, and ſubſcribers; and ſome of theſe, when vexed and tormented, I have ſent to the dogs, and with them they may growl and bark for all I care for them.

About this period of my life, if my memory ſerves me, I ſtrove to become a member of the French Academy. I was refuſed admiſſion into the ſociety, but all I regretted was the emoluments of it. My Temple of Taſte (*Temple du Goût*) ſeemed to give diſguſt to every reader; yet every body read it, and many readers even committed it to memory. As to my works upon phyſics, (I know not by what fatality it is,) none of the editions are correct, but abound with errors of the preſs. You will agree with me, that my Hiſtory of Charles XII. is a pleaſing book. There is much amuſement in it, and it may be ſet in competition with the Alexander the Great of Quintus Curtius. A Swediſh clergyman wrote a long diſſertation to prove, as he ſaid, that I was an arch liar; but he gave the moſt ſtupid reaſons for it that could be given. My anſwer to his work was all that was read upon the matter. The ſame charge of want of veracity was brought againſt my Univerſal Hiſtory. I confeſs that I did not loſe my time in enquiries about the truth of a number of events of little conſequence; but I took particular pains to ſet out in a proper light the faults of men of ſcience, of princes, of churchmen, and of popes. My good friends, I have written operas, and I hope heaven will forgive me for having done ſo. They were wretched performances, and I have been ingenuous enough to confeſs they were ſo. I was drawn into this ſpecies of compoſition, in order to have the ſatisfaction of doing ſomething for the celebrated Rameau. I was never able to cry down that compilation of apophthegms, or rather ſophiſms, ſet forth by Paſcal; and my efforts have been as ineffectual in that reſpect as thoſe of that geometrician to decry poeſy.

It was whilſt I was in exile in England, that I ſaid the ſevereſt things againſt France. It was neceſſary for me, my friends, that I ſhould ſtrive to curry favour with the Engliſh: but I have ever loved my country, though my country has proved ſo ungrateful to me. The Age of Lewis XIV. is, I think, my beſt work in proſe. The catalogue of celebrated writers, which is placed at the end of the laſt volume, made a great ſtir, as you well know. It was ſaid to be a ſatire from beginning to end, and this becauſe I did juſtice, and dared to be impartial. I do not retract a ſyllable of what I then ſaid; and I do declare to you, that, were I to undertake writing my opinion concerning the merits of the French writers of the preſent day, I ſhould be as bold in the execution of ſuch a work as I was at that time. I had been collecting materials for this work for a length of time. It was my endeavour to form a well-proportioned whole out of the ſcattered parts, and to repreſent, in proper colours and at one ſtroke, what others had ſpread over volumes.

In writing the Hiſtory of the Reign of Lewis XIV., I did not confine myſelf ſolely to give the life of that prince. It was not the hiſtory of his reign that I meant to write, but the hiſtory of the human mind during the age when the human mind appeared in its greateſt glory. I drew a picture of the great events of that time; the principal perſons of that time are brought forward on the canvas, whilſt the multitude are placed in the back-ground. Away with trifling narrative! poſterity will diſregard it. It is through this minuteneſs of deſcription that many a great work is ſpoiled. It was my deſign to characterize the age, to ſhew the riſe of the revolution that took place in it, and to give what it would be intereſting to know for a century to come. This was what I was deſirous to write, and what I have written. I took Dangeau's Memoirs for my guide as to the private life of Lewis. This work is comprized in forty volumes, and I extracted from it about forty pages in the whole. I profited by the information I derived from certain old courtiers, ſervants about the royal perſon, great lords, and others; and I ſet down the facts in which they agreed. The reſt I left to compilers of anecdotes and converſation.

I was well informed concerning the hiſtory

hiſtory of the Man with the Iron Maſk, who died in the Baſtile, as I converſed with ſome perſons who attended upon him. With reſpect to the arts and ſciences, I had only to trace the progreſs of the mind in philoſophy, in eloquence, in poetry, and in criticiſm; to mark the ſteps of painting, ſculpture, muſic, and the improvements in jewellery work, in the manufactures of tapeſtry, glaſs, gold ſtuffs, and clocks and watches. I ſketched, as I went on, the æra of ingenuity in all theſe branches. Heaven forbid that I ſhould have employed 300 pages in giving the hiſtory of Gaſſendi! Life is too ſhort, and time too precious, to be trifled away in ſuch a manner. Do not think, my friends, that whilſt I ſometimes praiſe my own writings, I wiſh to avoid ſpeaking of their faults, or to excuſe my own deficiency. To whom ſhould I acknowledge them, if not to my own friends, and to thoſe who with their happy talent of criticiſm unite indulgence? Whoſe hearts ſhould I wiſh to inſpire with tenderneſs, but yours? In theſe, my confeſſions, I open to you my whole mind, and I conſider that my ingenuouſneſs will be looked upon as the tribute due to your friendſhip.

Friend.—But what hinders you now from giving us a ſpecimen of your excellent criticiſm, your opinion of the works of ſome of the authors of the eighteenth century? This will furniſh an elegant digreſſion, and prove an agreeable amuſement.

Volt.—I want no ſolicitation for that purpoſe. I am ready to give you an impartial unſtudied judgment of the greater part of the authors of the preſent age.

Friend.—Begin then by telling us what you think of Crébillon.

Volt.—Judge of Crébillon by this ſingle circumſtance: he was twenty years in writing a tragedy, which is never now performed.

Chateaubrun obtained great reputation by his Philoctetes, which is little more than a tranſlation from the Greek.

Greſſet, it muſt be acknowledged, has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome little pieces, full of inaccuracies, like thoſe of Chaulieu. There is an Epiſtle upon Happineſs, which is attributed to him—but what is this trivial poem? This man writes about happineſs like other poor devils, who make a great pother in their garrets, and ſing in praiſe of pleaſure and idleneſs.

Mad. Denis.—And Lefranc, uncle, I beg you will not forget him.

Volt.—Lefranc is a laborious writer. He got himſelf baniſhed through his vanity of making the Court of Aids of Montauban a Parliament of Paris. Should he not rather have known that perſons like himſelf and me ought to unite and oppoſe every Piron? But his Dido, indifferent as the piece was, turned his head, and cauſed him to write a preface to it, as impertinent as a preface could well be; and for this he merited baniſhment, much more than for his Diſcourſe to a Court of Aids. I have felt much concern for him ever ſince. I heard that he had cuckolded a governor, and I have been told that contributed to his exile. In truth, ſuch things as theſe are much to the honour of polite literature, but they do no credit to *lettres de cachet*. I have told Thiriot twenty times, that I was ſorry I had not formed a ſtrict connection with Lefranc. They ſay, he is not only a man of learning, but really a good citizen and a warm friend. I own to you, that I have read with pleaſure his Diſſertation on the *Pervigilium Veneris*. He has given us ſome good ſpecimens of tranſlation. I have defended all he has ſaid of the Æneid of Virgil: he was capable of feeling Virgil's beauties, and he has dared to ſpeak of his faults.

Friend.—What do you think of Piron?

Volt.—Piron is the author of the Metromania, and of a famous little ode. Piron had a mind to laugh at me in his Metromania, and has ſucceeded in a great meaſure.

I am now going to anticipate your queſtions.

I give you my opinion of Diderot in two words. He was born a poet, but had no head for metaphyſics. As for Monteſquieu, the character of his principal work, *L'Eſprit des Loix* (the Spirit of Laws), may be given by a play on the words of the title: *Eſprit ſur les Loix* (Wit on Laws). He laboured at this work during fifty years of his life. He was perſecuted, and celebrated. His book is excellent, but of no uſe. D'Alembert is a perfect geometrician; he maintained, before the French Academy, that there was no ſuch thing as poetry, and he has only to write verſes and prove his problem. I have but one word to ſay of Deſfontaines, and that is what a magiſtrate ſaid very coldly to him, "And what does it ſignify whether you live?" He is the Anti-Chriſt of literature. The Marquis de Mirabeau has written a Treatiſe upon Population, full of ideas; but as to ſtyle!—I muſt own, I love good

French. D'Olivet found every thing in Cicero, as Mallebranche ſaw every thing in the Supreme Being: however, I think his extracts from Cicero are very elegantly tranſlated. I do not know that his Detached Thoughts will do much in time to come; they are pithy, but they are mere common-place. They want that preciſion, that brilliancy, which it is neceſſary for maxims to have, in order to their making an impreſſion on the memory. Cicero was diffuſe; and ſuch prolixity is neceſſary in popular ſpeaking, and addreſſes to a multitude of hearers. We cannot form a Rochefoucault out of a Roman advocate, an orator of Rome. In detached thoughts there is a neceſſity for ſalt, figure, and laconiciſm: Cicero does not appear to me in his right place in them.

Mad. Denys.—Uncle, you have made no mention yet of philoſophers, metaphyſicians, and ſceptics.

Volt.—My dear niece, there are many ſmall wits, without induſtry, who conceal their ignorance under the maſk of Pyrrhoniſm. Scepticiſm requires a cultivated genius. Deſcartes, by advancing too far, found himſelf in the region of poſſibilities. From the eloquent Plato to the profound Leibnitz, of whom I ſhall preſently ſpeak, all the metaphyſicians appear to me to be like thoſe curious travellers who have viſited the ſeraglio of the Grand Signior; they have ſeen eunuchs there, and pretend to have converſed with them; and proceed to inform us about the favourite ſultana, whilſt, in fact, the grand ſignior has no favourite ſultana at all.

Friend.—I do not like that deciſive tone in which Deſcartes delivers his Fairy Tales.

Volt.—You are very juſtly diſpleaſed with it: but I beg you not to find fault with his algebra, nor his geometrical calculations, for he gave them up altogether in his works. He has built an enchanted caſtle, without condeſcending to take a ſingle dimenſion. He was one of the greateſt geometricians of the time he lived in; yet he gave up his geometry, and even his geometrical ſpirit, for the ſpirit of invention and a ſyſtem of romance. It is this which ought to leſſen him in our opinion; yet, to our ſhame, it is this to which he owes his ſucceſs. It muſt be owned, that his phyſics are all a tiſſue of errors; falſe laws of motion, vortices, which have been proved impoſſible, are to be found in his ſyſtem, which Haygens has laboured in vain to bolſter up and amend. His anatomy is falſe, his theory of light erroneous; he has magnetic matter running in channels, a thing impoſſible; three elements to be placed in the Arabian Nights Entertainment; no obſervations of the courſe of nature, no diſcovery.—This is all that is to be found in Deſcartes.

Friend.—There was living in his time a Galileo, who was a real inventor. He attacked Ariſtotle with geometry and experimental philoſophy, whilſt Deſcartes only oppoſed new chimeras to antiquated reveries.

Volt.—You are right: but this Galileo did not take upon himſelf to make a world, as Deſcartes did; he contented himſelf with examining the univerſe. There was no impoſition on the great vulgar, or the ſmall, in that. Deſcartes was an egregious quack, Galileo was a great philoſopher. But I promiſed to ſay ſomething about Leibnitz. That ſaid Leibnitz is a pleaſant kind of doctor: he ſays, in his Miſcellanies, that Paſcal's melancholy led his reaſon aſtray at laſt; and he ſays it rather harſhly too. And, after all, what is there ſurpriſing in the matter?—is it to be wondered at, if a man like Paſcal, of a delicate habit of body, rather diſpoſed to melancholy, ſhould from the effects of a bad regimen loſe his ſenſes? Such a diſorder is no more a ſubject for humiliation and wonder, than the head-ach, or a fever. If the great Paſcal had an attack of ſuch a nature, he was a Samſon loſing his ſtrength. Have you remarked in his works, where he ſays our life is very ſhort, compared to that of a ſtag or raven? His nurſe had told him, I ſuppoſe, that ſtags live three hundred years, and ravens nine hundred. Heſiod's nurſe, too, in all probability, had told him the ſame thing. But our doctor had only to aſk the queſtion of ſome huntſman, who would have told him that the life of a ſtag does not exceed twenty years.

He is highly ridiculous, too, where he tells us that we are wretched. This is mania, abſolute frenzy: I hate a quack that would make me believe I am ſick, in order to vend his pills. Keep your pills, my friend, and let me enjoy my preſent ſtate of health. But, doctor, why do you load me with abuſive language? Is it becauſe I preſerve my health, and do not take your Panacea?

This is my opinion of Doctor Leibnitz. He labours to prove that the ſoul is immaterial: I am willing to believe his is ſo; but, in truth, he gives us very poor reaſons to confirm it. He would

give

give Mr. Locke a ſlap on the face over my cheek, becauſe this philoſopher has ſaid, God has ſufficient power over matter to cauſe it to think. The oftener I read Locke, the more I am deſirous ſuch gentlemen as theſe ſhould ſtudy him. It appears to me that he has done what the Emperor Auguſtus did, and has iſſued out an edict *de coercendo intra fines imperio.* Locke has preſcribed bounds to ſcience, in order to concentrate its ſtrength. What is the ſoul?—I cannot tell. What is matter?—Matter is I know not what. But here is Doctor Leibnitz, who has diſcovered that matter is a collection of monades: it may be ſo; but I do not comprehend what theſe monades are, nor he neither. Well then, my ſoul ſhall be a monade: —how much now I am enlightened! But, ſays our doctor, I will prove to you that you are immortal. Will he? that will be doing me a pleaſure; for I have as great a deſire to be immortal as the doctor has: I wrote my Henriad for no other purpoſe. But this good man thinks himſelf more ſure of immortality from his doctrine, than I do from my Henriad. *Vanitas vanitatum, et metaphyſica vanitas!*

Friend.—What do you think of Gaſſendi? Do you not perceive that he weakens the ſtrength of all his arguments?

Volt.—I think ſo; but a greater miſchief than that is, that his arguments fail him. He has gueſſed at many things which have been proved ſince his time. It is not ſufficient, for example, to conquer the plenum by the ſtrength of argument; Newton found it neceſſary to ſhew, by examining the path of comets, in what proportion they are forced on more ſwiftly at the height of our planets; and conſequently are not moved by a pretended vortex of matter, which cannot move ſlowly at one time with a planet, and ſwiftly at another with a comet; and that in the ſame ſpace. It was neceſſary that Bradley ſhould diſcover, that light, in its progreſs, is not ſtopped betwixt a ſtar and us; and, conſequently, that there is no matter there to effect ſuch ſtoppage. This is truly metaphyſical. Gaſſendi is a man who tells you ſimply, there is a gold-mine ſomewhere; but theſe are the men who bring you the ore worked and refined into pure gold. I own to you, my friends, that I have rather been an enthuſiaſt with regard to Newton; but it was becauſe I found in him ſomething divine. I am not apt to give way to enthuſiaſm, eſpecially in proſe. You know that when I wrote the Hiſtory of Charles XII. I found him to be a common man, whilſt others looked upon him as a hero. But Newton appeared to me a man of an uncommon ſort: all he told me carried with it ſuch an appearance of truth, that my lips were ſhut, and I had no reſolution to open them. Beſides, you know what Frenchmen are; do but ſpeak with diffidence of what you offer to them, and they take you on your word. In fact, it is by addreſs that you can paſs counterfeit money with poſterity for good ſpecie; and if Newton has diſcovered the truth, that truth and its diſcoverer merit to be announced to his age with confidence. In ſhort, Newton has ſet out philoſophy juſt as ſhe ought to be: he did not affect a ſtile of humour and pleaſantry, to ſhew you he kept good company; there was a neceſſity for clearneſs and method, and he is clear and methodical.

Friend.—Here you have given Fontenelle a little rap on the knuckles.

Volt.—Granted. Fontenelle has enlivened his Plurality of Worlds. So pleaſant a ſubject admitted of being decked out with garlands of flowers; but thoughts of a deep and ſerious nature are maſculine beauties, which you muſt cover with the drapery of Pouſſin. The Dialogues of the Plurality of Worlds, from which no great matter of inſtruction is to be derived, and which beſides are founded on the wretched hypotheſis of Vortices, are notwithſtanding very pretty. It is an agreeable book; there is no depth of metaphyſical learning in it, nor any minuteneſs of diſquiſition. When Algarotti read me his Dialogues on Light, I gave him the praiſe he merited, of having diſplayed an infinite degree of wit, and clearneſs of thought, upon the fineſt part of phyſics: but, at the ſame time, he had not founded the matter very deeply. Wit and lively expreſſions anſwer well enough for ſuch truths as we do but ſkim the ſurface of. I have not the leaſt intention of ſaying a word to the diſcredit of the author of the Plurality of Worlds, whom I look upon as one who has done great honour to this world which we inhabit. I have made a public declaration to the ſame purpoſe, in ſome papers which I ſent to all the journals. Newton has the advantage, that he has gone to the very bottom of his ſubject; and it is abſolute quackery to give out ſuch a title as this, "The Elements of Newton's Philoſophy *made eaſy to every one's Capacity.*" He muſt be a very weak man indeed, who ſuppoſes

poſes that the philoſophy of Newton is within the comprehenſion of every one. I am of opinion, that whoever has gone through a tolerable courſe of ſtudy, and who has been accuſtomed to reflect a little, may eaſily underſtand my book; but if it is ſuppoſed to be a book which any one may take up and read betwixt the opera and ſupper-time, it is a groſs miſtake. It is a book which muſt be ſtudied.

My friends, it has long been the practice to charge me with things to which I have been a perfect ſtranger. I could never learn preciſely who the Sofia was who diſgraced me in verſe, whilſt I was vexed and tormented in proſe on account of my Newton's Elements: but I have no doubt it is the ſame Sofia who was the author of that tedious and unequal epiſtle to Rouſſeau. I knew who that was, and I was acquainted with his tricks. He hated Rouſſeau and Desfontaines, but he wiſhed to make a cat's paw of me. I never granted his pardon for ſuffering me to be ſuſpected of having written that wretched epiſtle; he might have peaceably enjoyed his temporary ſucceſs, and have eſtabliſhed his reputation by means of his cunning, but he ought not to have laid his bantling at my door. My dear friends, this world is full of perplexity; it envies the tranquility of men of retirement; the peace which they enjoy is matter of jealouſy for the generality of mankind, and I have never leſs regretted Paris than I do at this moment.

Friend.—Your Newton's Elements, notwithſtanding all the malicious tricks that were played you, were exceedingly well received.

Volt.—Doubtleſs; but their great popularity was a real injury to me. The quack title, which ſome ignorant booksellers gave the work, was a matter that gave me the leaſt diſquietude.

Mad. Denys.—Was not that title, *Elemens de Newton, mis à la portée de tout le monde, par M. de Voltaire?*

Volt.—It was. I begged of my friends to undeceive all thoſe who could ſuppoſe me capable of placing ſuch a ridiculous title to the book. I am perſuaded this work may have its uſe; and I ſhall eſteem it a happineſs if I teach the human underſtanding to ſtammer forth thoſe truths, which Maupertuis has taught the learned to ſpeak eloquently. He is the preceptor of men, I have undertaken the inſtruction of children only. Algarotti had the fair ſex for his pupils; but not Madame du Châtelet, who knew at leaſt as much of the matter as he did, and who corrected many things in his book. I am unwilling to dwell upon the ſubject of ſelf-praiſe, but I will maintain that, with a little application, any good underſtanding may comprehend theſe elements. The errors which have crept into the work ought not to be imputed to me: the edition is very fine, but I prefer a ſingle truth to a hundred head and tail pieces.

My friends, you all know my turn of mind; you know how much I am attached to truth; I have ſometimes ſtretched virtue to the length of imprudence, and yet, by an inconceivable fatality, I have met with a great deal of ill uſage. I have been the reputed author of epiſtles, which I certainly never wrote; and that in the verſes which are ſaid to be the compoſition of the daughter of a miniſter of ſtate. It drove me into deſpair; I had a thouſand obligations to the miniſter; I had a friendſhip of five and twenty years ſtanding with the mother of this young lady, againſt whom this wicked charge has been brought: her huſband, whoſe loſs I ſtill lament, died in my arms. Through what frenzy, by what folly could I have given her offence? upon what ground has this unjuſt imputation been laid? did ſhe ever write two lines againſt any perſon whatever? If innocence is to be thus injuriouſly attacked, we muſt renounce verſe, proſe, and even life itſelf.

Mad. Denys.—You ought to think no more of ſuch calumnies, you have been fully revenged.

Volt.—I comforted myſelf under this misfortune, by working at a corrected edition of Newton's Elements, which is neither intended for the uſe of ladies, nor of the public in general. It is not a book to be turned over like a catalogue of new publications: it is a book to be well conſidered, and which Desfontaines can no more be a judge of than he can of a manly action. I have juſt received Algarotti, and have had him unpacked. He is engraved in the front of his book with Madame du Châtelet: ſhe is there the real marchioneſs; Italy could not have produced one more capable than ſhe was to give him advice. The little that I have curſorily read of his book*, confirm

* It is intitled, "*Newtonianiſmo per le Dame*;" and was tranſlated, in 1739, by Miſs Elizabeth Carter, under the title of "Sir Iſaac Newton's Philoſophy explained

confirm me in this opinion; it is in Italian what the Plurality of Worlds is in French. It has the appearance of being copied from that work; and there is, moreover, a great deal of unneceſſary wit. The work is not more profound than the Plurality of Worlds. I believe there are more truths to be met with in ten pages of my work, than are to be found throughout his whole volume; and that is juſt what will ſink and carry me to the bottom, whilſt his work will ſwim down with the ſtream of time and make a fortune. He has gathered the flowers, and left me only thorns. Maupertuis, the man who of all France underſtood theſe things beſt, was very well pleaſed with my Newton's Elements, and you will allow that his opinion ought to have great weight. I know well enough, that, in ſpite of all the demonſtrations I have collected together to oppoſe the chimera of vortices, the philoſophical romance of Deſcartes will maintain its ground for ſome time with many grey-beards, who are unwilling to forget the leſſons of their younger days.

After all, I am the firſt in France, and I may ſay in Europe, who have made theſe matters plain to the underſtanding. St. Graveſende addreſſed himſelf to mathematicians only; and Pemberton has but made Newton more difficult to be underſtood. I am not ſurpriſed, that at Paris they would give a better reception to lampoons and ſcurlity, than to ſuch an uſeful work. It cannot be otherwiſe, for ſcurrility and lampoons are the ſoap-bubbles which delight the froward children of that great capital. And again, you ought to know the furious jealouſy of the Zoili, and the infamous arts of ſome men of letters. But I promiſed you to make mention of authors of reputation only, and here am I talking of myſelf, and have already ſaid a great deal too much on that ſubject.

Friend.—And why not talk of yourſelf? We beg you to be pleaſed to take notice that we are not Freronians.

Volt.—I will not ſay a word of my Maid of Orleans: it is a work fit only for the jakes. From the peruſal of my *Candide*, little more is to be collected than that the world is a ſink of impurity and abomination. I was troubled with fits of ſpleen at the time I wrote many of the chapters of the Optimiſt.—*(To be continued.)*

for the Uſe of Ladies, in Six Dialogues of Light and Colours, from the Italian of Sig. Algarotti." See Monthly Magazine, for July 1806, p. 534.—*Tranſlator.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BUTTERFLY AND MAGGOT.

A TALE.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

INSCRIBED TO A LADY.

Harriet, for you I pen the tale,
Who, dove-like, ſeek the ſilent vale!
Rich in the virtues, rich in pow'rs of mind,
Content, where WISDOM points the way,
In modeſt ſolitude to ſtray,
And leave a buſtling frenzied world behind.

A BUTTERFLY, of plumage gay,
Deſcended on a hazel ſpray,
Where dwelt a maggot in his nut,
Contented in his humble hut.

The coxcomb pertly now preſs'd in,
Exclaiming, with ſatiric grin,
"Who's here that bids the world farewell?
Hoh! maſter Maggot, are ye dead?"
The maggot heard—popp'd out his head
Juſt like a hermit from his cell.

"What, Friar Maggot! alive and moping;
Amid the dark for ever groping?
Why, what a horrid life is thine!
I range at will the hill and vale,
I face the ſun, enjoy the gale,
And on the honied bloſſoms dine.

"Amid the fields of air I ſtray,
And, tell me, who dares ſtop my way
Not of proud man the crawling nation.
Why, thou art e'en beneath the Mole!
Heavens, how I pity thee, poor ſoul!
Thy birth diſgraces the creation."

"What inſolence (the grub replies;)
Alas! how vain are Butterflies.
Know, then, that Heaven my wiſhes grants,
Contented with my humble food,
I know that Providence is good,
And feel his bounty in my wants.

"Blaſpheming creature learn, O learn
What thy dull optics can't diſcern;
The hand which gave the Sun its form,
Fram'd ocean, bids the winds ariſe,
Diſplays its pow'r on earth and ſkies,
Diſplays a world within a worm."

The

The Maggot ended—now behold!
The beau, with plumes of glitt'ring gold,
Was, with a grin, prepar'd to treat him;
When forth a ſparrow hopp'd, unſeen,
Spoil'd monſieur's meditated mien,
In triumph bore him off, and ate him.

How few ſimplicity endears!
Ah! who would loſe, for ſighs and tears,
The charms of friendſhip, love, and calm ſecurity,
To grandeur's giddy heights to climb?
The happy ſtate, and true ſublime,
Live in two words—Contentment and Obſcurity.

January 27, 1807.

VERSES WRITTEN BY WILLIAM CONGREVE, THE DRAMATIC POET.

[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

FALSE tho' you've been to me and love,
I ne'er can take revenge,
So much your wond'rous beauties move,
Tho' I lament your change.

In hours of bliſs we oft have met
They could not always laſt;
And tho' the preſent I regret,
I ſtill am grateful for the paſt.

But think not * * tho' my breaſt
A gen'rous flame has warm'd,
You ere again can make me bleſt,
Or charm, as once you charm'd.

Who may your future favours own
May future change forgive,
In love the firſt deceit alone
Is what you never can retrieve.

VERSES ON THE BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

HAIL, woe-worn Africa! let grief no more,
In ſorrowing ſtrains, her numbers plaintive pour;
But joy throughout thy num'rous nations reign,
And gladneſs gay pervade thy alter'd plain!
Let all thy ſable ſons and daughters hear,
Britannia can for Afric drop a tear;—
Yes, let the waters of the weſtern wave
Bear them the charter, Britain's ſenate gave;
Waft the glad tidings ev'ry wind that blows,
From equinoctial heat, to polar ſnows;
From Barbary's ſtrand to diſtant India's ſea,
Let ev'ry breeze declare that Afric's free!
On blood-ſtain'd pinions, Rapine flies the ſhore,
And the fell traffic ſhews his guilt no more;
Slav'ry, with ſavage ſternneſs, leaves the plains,
Oppreſſion ceaſes, and fair Freedom reigns!
Long ſlumb'ring Juſtice reaſſumes her ſeat,
And Afric's injur'd ſons protection meet,—
Mercy and Peace benignant hail the day,
Which gives to Liberty her priſtine ſway.—
Come, mild Benevolence, the verſe inſpire,
And let the poet catch thy heav'n-born fire,
Teach him aloft to ſoar on tow'ring wing,
And of thy ſons, their deeds ſublime,—to ſing—
Without thy aid, vain were his feeble lays,
And weak the voice that tries to ſound their praiſe,
Who, led by thee—(the friend of human kind—
That ſeeks in peace the warring world to bind)
Struck the foul fetter from the ſuff'ring ſlave,
And by one act, did ſable millions ſave.
O Wilberforce, 'twas thine that path to tread,
To point the place where Slav'ry rear'd his head,
To follow ſtill where'er the demon trod,
And from his iron hand to wrench the rod—
Afric's pure incenſe at thy name ſhall riſe,
And fraught with fragrance fill the approving ſkies.
And ſhall the bleſſings of the ſable train,
The mem'ry of the virtuous Smith retain,
For Grey and Grenville ſhall the pray'r aſcend,
And reſcu'd thouſands ſhall their voices lend.
Accept, O Clarkſon,* 'mid the honor'd throng,
The ſimple tribute of the Muſe's ſong—
For tho' no ſplendid rhetoric marks thy name
On hiſtory's page, and hands it down to fame;
Yet ſhall a life, ſpent in a heav'nly cauſe,
Receive a nation's thanks, and loud applauſe;
Long ſhalt thou live rever'd among the wiſe,
Afric ſhall laud thee, and Britannia prize!
And far renown'd thro' time, to lateſt age,
By Fame inſcrib'd on Mem'ry's cleareſt page,
By meek-ey'd Pity ſchool'd, on Wiſdom's plan,
Fox ſtands immortal, as the friend of man.
For it was his—Britannia's brighteſt boaſt,
To baniſh ſlavery from Afric's coaſt,
To drag th' oppreſſive monſter from his den,
And tell the ſons of Guinea, they are men!
While his lips trembled with his lateſt breath,
That juſt reſolve† made ſmooth the path of death!
E're yet the accents quiv'ring left his tongue,
Still on th' unwearied theme the patriot hung;
The wrongs of Afric long his breaſt had fir'd—
He broke her chains exulting, and expir'd!—

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* Thomas Clarkſon, AM. a gentleman who, although *out of the houſe*, has perhaps done more than any other individual, towards the abolition of this abominable traffic. His philanthropy in devoting the laſt 20 years of his life, in vindicating the rights of the African, will ſecure him a place in the hearts of the wiſe and good of the preſent and future times.

† Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons moved by Mr. Fox, 10th of June 1806, declaring the Slave Trade inconſiſtent with juſtice, humanity, and ſound policy, &c.

Hail ye his friends for freedom truly dear,
Ye who to mercy lend the willing ear,
Go on, the righteous path humane to trace,
And be where'er Oppreſſion ſhews his face,
Rememb'ring ſtill that o'er th' Atlantic deep
Still Afric's ſons expatriated weep;
That man beneath the planter's goad,
Is doom'd to bleed and bear dire ſlav'ry's load,
Stay not your hand till, midſt Jamaica's fields,
Emancipation juſt her bleſſings yields,
Till equal rights the White and Negro guide,
And equal laws alike o'er all preſide.
No more let England, on whoſe hallow'd ground
No ſlave can breathe, where never ſlave is found,
The rights of men ſo ſacred e'er degrade,
Or in their ſpecies dare the impious trade.
Deteſted traffic! which, to Britain's ſhame,
So long has tarniſh'd her commercial name;
Long has her av'rice Virtue proſtrate laid,
And ſordid intereſt war with juſtice made;
Her mercy now proclaims a laſting peace,
Virtue's reſtor'd, and Afric's inſults ceaſe!—
Now, ſhall Atonement lift her grateful head,
And o'er the peaceful land her influence ſhed;
Example pure, with Chriſtian precept join'd,
Undaunted now, ſhall teach the heathen mind.
The Muſe prophetic views a future time,
When all the virtues live in Afric's clime;
In Guinea's groves ſo long o'erſpread with guile,
The honeſt arts, and commerce uſeful, ſmile,
Amid the tranquil Congo's happy vales
The holy lamp of ſacred truth prevails;
And mild Angola, unto Virtue known,
Religion, Science, both ſhall call her own:
While Gambia's ſtreams that thro' the vallies range,
And Nile and Niger ſpeak the joyful change,
Moſambique's diſtant iſles ſhall catch the ſound,
And Truth and Juſtice reign ſupreme around.

Sunderland. R.

MASTER MOWBRAY.

O! little did his mother dream,
Proceeding to the fair,
Her darling, by a cruel team,
Would meet diſaſter there!

And little did his father dread,
Whom cares at home detain,
No more, till number'd with the dead,
To ſee his ſon again.

Up Portſdown*, in his mother's hand,
Th' exulting boy aſcends:
Fairings invite on ev'ry ſtand—
He meets with troops of friends.

Adown the hill, as Pleaſure leads,
He bounds with nimble heel,
But ſwifter run yon frighted ſteeds—
Ah! faſter rolls the wheel!

All mangled is that lovely form,
Which ſhone with grace before;
And, like the ruins of a ſtorm,
That face is fair no more!

And fault'ring is that tuneful tongue,
And dim that cloſing eye;
And ev'ry nerve is now unſtrung,
And death is in that ſigh.

"O! were I in my father's bed!"
The fainting ſuff'rer cry'd;
His weeping mother hung her head—
He kiſs'd her cheek, and dy'd!

They bore him to his father's bed,
The bed to him ſo dear;
They bore him to his father's bed—
That bed is now his bier.

O! long, long will his playmates look
For MOWBRAY as they roam;
And never will his parents brook
Their childleſs cheerleſs home.

With him, when age ſhould comfort crave,
They hop'd to end their care!
Now, nought but hope beyond the grave
Can ſmooth their paſſage there!

J. MAYNE.

* Portſdown is a hill in the neighbourhood of Portſmouth, where there is an annual fair. The calamity which gave occaſion to theſe verſes, happened the 29th July, 1806.

IMPROMPTU,

ON BEING PRESENTED BY A FRIEND WITH AN EOLIAN HARP MADE BY ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

SPIRIT of harmony, whoſe power extends
Through Nature's vaſt domain—whoſe voice is heard
In every breeze, in every murmuring rill,
In every ſound, when evening's placid ſmile,
Lulls the rude diſcord of the world to reſt;
Oh breathe thy influence o'er my ſoul, and teach
A language to its feelings.—Hallowed harp!
How ſhall I dare profane thee with my touch?
Genius and friendſhip o'er thee ſpread a charm
Sweeter than even thy own mellifluent tones.
Come, lingering Spring, ye gentle breezes come
And wake theſe magic ſtrings, and whilſt my ſoul
Feels their ſoft cadence ſoothing every ſenſe,
The ardent wiſh, the ſilent prayer ſhall riſe
That Heaven's encircling preſence may preſerve
And whiſpering angels ſoothe her every grief
Who with an angel's kindneſs ſoftens mine.

Broughton, April 2, 1807. M. D.

MR. FOX's REPARTEE.

MRS. Montague told me, and in her own houſe,
She car'd not about me, "*Three ſkips of a louſe*;"
But I'm not offended at what ſhe has ſaid,
For women will talk *of what runs in their head.*

J. F.

ON A PERSON WHO USED TO ALTER THE CLOCK.

THOU art the vileſt liar yet unhung;
When tired your own, you lie with *other's tongue.*

THE DERIVATION OF AN EPIGRAM.

WE call it, Sir, an epigram,
Becauſe 'tis like a *pig and ram*;
'Tis like a ram—it ſometimes *butts*,
And upon vice deriſion puts;—
'Tis like a pig, whoſe tail, my friend,
In gen'ral in a *point* does end.

ON A LADY'S SENDING A TONGUE AND A HARE TO A FRIEND.

THAT Ma'am ſhould ſend a tongue, no myſt'ry's there,
But, prithee, wherefore did ſhe ſend a hare?
Why blockhead, with the *tongue a hare ſhe ſent*,
To let you know how *faſt the other went*.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

GRAMMATICAL ELUCIDATION.

A Correſpondent, (vol. xxi. p. 225) has enquired why the words *ſuicide*, *regicide*, &c. are employed to expreſs both the act and the perpetrator; and whether we might not uſe *ſuiciſm*, *regiciſm*, &c. for the deed of ſelf-ſlaughter, or king-ſlaughter. He attacks a real diſeaſe of language; but ſuggeſts a bad remedy.

The Latins have *paricidium* for the act, and *paracida* for the perpetrator of parricide. In old French books the abſtract ſubſtantive is gallicized by *parricidie*, and the agent by *parricide*. But as words in *ie* are feminine in French, and as neuter Latin ſubſtantives become maſculine in French, the word *parricidie* was felt as anomalous, and abandoned for *parricide*. From the French we have our Engliſh word.

Had Engliſh writers been borrowing directly from the Latin, they would have ſaid *parricidy* and *parricider*; *ſuicidy* and *ſuicider*; *regicidy* and *regicider*: they would thus have preſerved the deſirable diſtinction.

Words in *iſm* deſcribe the theory or doctrine of the word ſo terminating. Thus *theiſm* means the doctrine of deity; *mortaliſm*, the doctrine that there is no future ſtate; *regicidiſm* the doctrine of king-killing; and *ſuicidiſm*, the doctrine of ſelf-ſlaughter. The ſhorter forms *regiciſm* and *ſuiciſm* are inadmiſſible, even in this ſenſe; becauſe they do not include a ſyllable eſſential to the etymology, and conſequently to the ſignificance of the terms.

There is little hope of familiarizing in this inſtance the expedient innovation. Some of the words to be inflected would become too long. Who could be induce to write *tyrannicider*, and *tyrannicidy*? *Tyrant-ſlayer* is bearable; but not *tyrant-ſlaughter*, becauſe it would excite the idea of more than one death. I am afraid, therefore, that Zeteites will not accompliſh the reformation he propoſes; though, for one, I would concur in writing *ſuicidy* and *ſuicider*. The concert of authors is the true road to the emendation of language.

ERIANDER.

An ill-made novel with this title was printed ſoon after the Reſtoration; it is full of flattery to Charles the Second, and was written by one John Burton. Will ſome of your biographic correſpondents ſay whether this is the ſame Burton who wrote the Anatomy of Melancholy? The following paſſage from Eriander, is ſuch as we might expect from him:—

"Certain days were appointed for ſports and recreations, a piece of prudent and cautelous policy. It is eaſy for any man to obſerve, that ſedentary and melancholic perſons, who are either by nature or cuſtom averſe from merriments, are inclined to malice, peeviſhneſs, diſcontent and envy, fit to deviſe villainy and miſchief. But ſportive recreations with convenient motion clear the ſpirits of man, diſſipate his dumpiſh and ſullen humours, make him briſk and ſociable, and adaptate him to love and kindheartedneſs. Therefore Alcidruinus prudently appointed ſuch meetings, as means to promote peace, procure hoſpitality and good neighbourhood, beget friendſhip and alliance among the people, and prevent many mutinous diſcontents, which retired and ſullen thoughts might hatch in their working brains."

The ſtory of Eriander is wholly unintereſting; but there are many good common-places interſperſed through the narrative, which might merit tranſcription. Leſſing, as your correſpondent has told us, propoſed a periodic publication, which was to ſelect the beſt from bad books:

books: in such a review, the History of Eriander might deserve paring to the pulp.

There was a Burton, who wrote a History of Scotland, a History of Ireland, and a History of British Empire in America, which were published between the years 1685 and 1695: some History of English Acquisitions in Africa exists by the same pen. Was this the Eriander Burton?

PERSECUTION.

Can some one tell me who wrote the following hymn? I met with it in the *laid-aside* hymn-book of a congregation of Unitarian Dissenters. It is the only attempt I recollect to make the doctrine of toleration a part of the liturgic precepts of christianity. In this point of view it is indeed precious.

Absurd and vain attempt! to bind
With iron-chains the free-born mind;
To force conviction, and reclaim
The wandering by destructive flame.

Bold arrogance! to snatch from heaven
Dominion not to mortals given;
O'er conscience, to usurp the throne,
Accountable to God alone.

Jesus, thy gentle law of love
Does no such cruelties approve;
Mild as thyself thy doctrine wields
No arms but what persuasion yields.

By proofs divine, and reason strong,
It draws the willing soul along;
And conquests to thy church acquires
By eloquence, which heaven inspires.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.

At Gratz in Silesia, a dissertation has lately been published to recommend the institution of a new candle-manufactory. The author states, that the blossoms of the *populus nigra*, or black poplar, yield by pressure an oil, or resin, which consolidates in the usual temperature of the atmosphere, and which, when made into candle, is found to give a light cheaper than that of tallow, and more brilliant than that of wax. The only inconvenience, and this the author hopes by chemical bleaching to overcome, is that these new tapers have a tawny colour, duller than that of bees-wax, or of resin-soap.

REMARK OF LESSING.

He who writes for bread, has seldom money to buy, or leisure to quote, the books which treat best on his topic: he who writes to kill time, willingly orders and awaits and compares scarce editions and curious documents; he saunters to the public libraries, revises with fastidious care, and fatigues his amanuensis by his caprices. Hence it happens, that a poor author is almost always superior to his book; and a rich author almost always inferior to his book.

JARGON OF GRAMMARIANS.

There is much jargon in our best grammars: things are pretendedly explained and classed in unmeaning words. The combination *demonstrative pronoun* is one instance. To point at, to indicate, to shew; to demonstrate, cannot be an attribute of that which *stands for* a noun: thus the thing indicated would be its own index, it would be at once active and passive, showing and shown. Articles are the very same parts of speech as these demonstrative, or indicative, pronouns: they might be classed together under the intelligible denomination *indicaters*. *Some*, which is commonly called a pronoun, is the plural of *a*, which is commonly called an article; *the* is a middle term between *this* and *that*, wholly of the same sort. Mr. Lindley Murray changes the epithet *demonstrative*, which is defensible; but retains the term *pronoun*, which is wholly improper: he classes *one*, *all*, *such*, *other*, *either*, *neither*, *each*, *any*, *every* as adjective *pronouns*. In rude languages these shades of idea are expressed by gesture—δειχτικως—by various motions of the fingers; their names are verbal substitutes for different forms of pointing at objects. Articles—*quasi* fore-finger-joints—is not an absurd denomination for this peculiar class of words.

ANECDOTE OF HOBBES.

Lord Clarendon considered the Leviathan of Hobbes as a defence of the British republicans, and for that reason composed a refutation. He says that Hobbes shewed him at Paris a proof-sheet, which he had just received from England; and added, that his lordship would not relish his conclusions. Clarendon enquired why he would publish such doctrine. Hobbes, between jest, and earnest, answered: *The truth is, I have a mind to go home.*

ON GOOD AND EVIL DAYS.

Notwithstanding the ridicule which of later ages has been deservedly thrown on the idea of good and evil days, it is certain that, from time immemorial, the most celebrated nations of antiquity, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, adopted and placed implicit faith in this superstitious notion, which is still prevalent in all parts of the East.

According to Plutarch, the kings of Egypt

Egypt never tranſacted buſineſs on the 3d day of the week, and abſtained even from food till the evening, becauſe on that day Typhon, who was conſidered by them as the cauſe of every evil, was born. The 17th of the month was alſo deemed unfortunate, as on that day Oſiris died. The Greeks, too, had their unlucky days, which they denominated αποφραδες. The Thurſday was generally conſidered by the Athenians as of ſo unlucky an import, that the aſſemblies of the people which happened to fall on that day, were always deferred. Heſiod enumerates the days when it might be proper to commence certain undertakings, and thoſe, when it was neceſſary to abſtain from every employment. Among the latter he mentions the 5th of every month, when the infernal Furies were ſuppoſed to beſtride the earth. Virgil has the ſame idea—

Quintam fuge :—pallidus Orcus
Eumenideſque ſatæ—tum partu terra nefando
Cœumque Iapetumque creat, ſævumque Typhœa,
Et conjuratos cœlum reſcindere fratres.
1 Geor. 279.

The Romans alſo demonſtrated in their calendar, the implicit faith they placed in this diſtinction of days. The fortunate days were marked in white, the unfortunate in black. Of theſe were the days immediately after the Calendæ, the Nonæ, and the Ides. The reaſon was this: in the 363d year from the building of Rome, the military tribunes, perceiving the republic unſucceſsful in its wars, directed that the cauſe ſhould be inquired into. The Senate having applied to L. Aquinius, he anſwered "That when the Romans had fought againſt the Gauls near the River Allia, and had experienced ſo dreadful a defeat, ſacrifices had been offered to the Gods, the day after the Ides of July, and that the Fabii, having fought on the ſame day, at Cremera, were all deſtroyed." On receiving this anſwer, the Senate, by the advice of the pontiffs, ordered that, for the future, no military enterprize ſhould be formed on the days after the Calends, the Nones or the Ides. Vitellius having taken poſſeſſion of the ſovereign authority on the 15th of Auguſt, and on the ſame day promulgated ſome new laws, they were ill received by the people, becauſe on that day had happened the diſaſtrous battles of the Allia and Cremera.

There were other days eſteemed unhappy by the Romans, ſuch as the day of ſacrifices to the dead; of the Lemuria, of the Feriæ Latinæ, and of the Saturnalia; the 4th before the Nones of October, the 6th of the Ides of November, the Nones of July, called Caprotinæ, the 4th before the Nones of Auguſt, on account of the defeat at Cannæ, and the Ides of March, eſteemed unlucky by the creatures of Cæſar. There were beſides days which every individual conſidered as fortunate or unfortunate for himſelf. Auguſtus never undertook any thing of importance, on the day of the Nones.

Many hiſtorical obſervations have contributed to favour theſe ſuperſtitious notions. Joſephus remarks, that the temple of Solomon was burnt by the Babylonians on the 8th of September, and was a ſecond time deſtroyed on the ſame day by Titus. Emilius Protus alſo obſerves, that Timoleon, the Corinthian, gained moſt of his victories on the anniverſary of his birth.

To theſe facts, drawn from ancient hiſtory, many from more modern times may be added. It is ſaid, that moſt of the ſucceſſes of Charles the Fifth occurred on the feſtival of St. Mathias. Henry the Third was elected king of Poland, and became king of France, on Whitſunday, which was alſo his birth-day. Pope Sextus the Fifth prefered Wedneſday to every other in the week, becauſe it was the day of his birth, of his promotion to the cardinalate, of his election to the papal throne, and of his coronation.

Louis the Thirteenth aſſerted that Friday was always a favorable day to him. Henry the Seventh of England was partial to Saturday, on which moſt of the happy events of his life had taken place.

But if it were neceſſary to adduce examples againſt a ſentiment ſo contrary to reaſon and common ſenſe, it would be eaſy to enumerate inſtances of good and ill fortune occurring on the ſame day. Pompey was aſſaſſinated on the day of his former triumph over Mithridates. Alexander, who had received better inſtructions from his preceptor Ariſtotle, once ridiculed with ſpirit an obſervation of one of his officers, who repreſented to him that the kings of Macedon never commenced a march in the month of June, and that he might encounter ſome unfavourable event if he neglected to follow the ancient cuſtom. "It is neceſſary (ſaid he) for once to infringe the cuſtom; I therefore order that this June, which is ſo much dreaded, ſhall henceforth be called

called the ſecond month of May." Lucullus replied in the ſame manner to thoſe who endeavoured to diſſuade him from engaging Tigranes on the Nones of October, becauſe the army of Cepio had on that day been defeated by the Cimbri. "And I for that very reaſon, (ſaid Lucullus), will render it for the future a favourable day for the Romans." He attacked the king of Armenia, and defeated him. Leo the Tenth was inaugurated Pope on the anniverſary of his impriſonment the year before. Oliver Cromwell had always conſidered the 3d of September as fortunate for him. On the 3d of September 1650, he defeated the Scotch at Dunbar, and on that day, in the following year, he gained the battle of Worceſter; but on the 3d of September 1658, he expired.

Though this diſtinction of good and evil days be in reality as abſurd as it appears to be, I much doubt if it be yet entirely eradicated. When it is conſidered how many things concur to keep up an error of this kind, and that among the great, as well as with the vulgar, opinions as puerile as this are not only received, but even made a rule of action, it may be inferred, that in every age and every country, however civilized, ſuperſtition always maintains its influence, though it may occaſionally vary in its object and name. The human mind, alternately wiſe and weak, indiſcriminately adopts error and truth.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. G. A. ECKHARDT'S *and* MR. J. LYONS'S *for a new Mode of boring Pipes.*

THIS invention, if ſuch it may be called, conſiſts in forming ſhort pipes, and uniting them to one another inſtead of making them of the whole length of a tree. The uſual mode of boring pipes from elm or other trees is now very generally known; this is totally rejected by the patentees, who form ſhort lengths from timber, ſomething in the ſhape of the ſtaves made uſe of by coopers, but with a leſs degree of curvature. Pipes formed after this plan are made of a conical ſhape, in order that the ſeveral parts may be the more readily bound together by iron hoops and theſe parts may be dove-tailed, and the hoops faſtened on the pipes by means of wedges. The patentees have alſo mentioned the mode of uniting the ſmaller pieces of pipe ſo as to form one long one, and the method of painting or pitching or varniſhing them, both within and without, but as theſe cannot claim any title to novelty, we preſume the invention, as ſuch muſt be in the union of the ſtaves or other pieces of wood into the form of a hollow-pipe, inſtead of boring it out of ſolid wood. Upon this part of the ſpecification we muſt be allowed to obſerve, that the principle which theſe gentlemen have applied to water pipes, has many years been adopted by Mr. George Smart in the conſtruction of his hollow-maſts, and therefore it may be doubted how far their title to an excluſive right can be maintained.

MR. JOHN FLETCHER'S (CICIL STREET, STRAND,) *for a Compoſition, for Agricultural Purposes, which acts as a Manure, and is efficacious in the Deſtruction of the Fly in Turnips and other Inſects.*

The compoſition here deſcribed conſiſts in mixing 1000 buſhels of pulverized gypſum, 100 buſhels of pulverized oyſter-ſhells, and five hundred weight of the ſulphate of barytes. No account is given of the mode of application; of the quantity to be uſed in a given portion of land; or by what means it is deſtructive to the turnip-fly, and other inſects, whether by prevention in mixing the ſeed with the compoſition or otherwiſe. In theſe and other particulars we deem the ſpecification deficient, at leaſt as far it is intended, as all ſpecifications ſhould be, for general utility.

MR. JAMES WINTER'S, (STOKE-UNDERHAMDON) *for a Machine for ſewing and pointing leather Gloves.*

The drawings attached to Mr. Winter's ſpecification are neceſſary to the full explication of his invention. The principal apparatus conſiſts of jaws made either of wood or metal, and are intended to hold the gloves for ſewing, and indices for the direction of the needles. Theſe indices are made with grooves on their faces, and contain from 18 to 30 grooves in an inch. They are of different lengths and breadths, and are varied in ſhape, either ſtraight or circular, correſponding to

to the part of the glove to be ſewn therein, and may be formed of ivory, bone, braſs, &c. The grooves in the index muſt be of the depth required for the ſtitch, the leather being placed even with the face or top of the index, for its proper ſituation for ſewing.

The chief novelty laid claim to in this invention, is the application of the index for the ſewing and ornamenting of gloves, and the eaſy method of holding them by means of the jaws. The advantage gained is the ſtrength of the ſewing, for "nothing" ſays Mr. Winter, "is ſo well adapted for that purpoſe as the machine deſcribed." What is called double ſewing is with glovers only an increaſed number of ſtitches; but the ſewing with this machine is really double, as the glove is ſewn over twice, the ſecond ſewing having no connection whatever with the firſt.

MR. HENRY FOURDRINIER'S (SHERBORNE LANE), *for a Method of making a Machine for manufacturing Paper of an indefinite Length, laid and wove, with ſeparated Moulds.*

The moulds, which are ſimilar to thoſe commonly uſed, except as to the thinneſs of the framing, on each part of two oppoſite ſides, by which means any number of them may be brought into contact ſo as to form one long mould, upon which the paper is to be made. Inſtead of the deckle being applied to each mould, there is an edge bar, joined by hinges to each of thoſe ſides of the moulds which are not intended to be applied to each other. This bar may be raiſed to perform the office of a deckle, by preventing the paper, &c. from flowing beyond the ſide edges, and the edge-bar is by weights, ſprings, &c. made to aſſume a perpendicular poſition, excepting when it is wanted to be depreſſed or turned back.

Another principal part of the engine is a platform upon which the moulds are to be ſupported during the time of work, in ſuch a manner, as that the moulds ſhall be at liberty to ſlide along in one direction and in no other. The patentee has here given the details of his mode of operation in, which our limits will not ſuffer us to follow him.

Above the platform, he diſpoſes a veſſel, containing the paper ready to be made in ſheets, in ſuch a ſituation as to allow the moulds to be ſucceſſively introduced in their places upon the platform behind each other. On one ſide of the veſſel there is a trough, which receives the materials of the paper through holes, each of which is provided with regiſters to regulate the ſupply of the ſaid materials which are agitated in the trough, while they paſs or flow to the outer edge over which they fall upon the moulds beneath.

Upon and near the other extremity of the platform, which is moſt remote from the place of agitation, is a cylinder, having its axis parallel to the ſurface of the moulds, and in a plane at right angles to their courſe. The cylinder is ſupported by, and connected with the platform, ſo that the agitation does not alter the relative ſituations of the cylinder, platform and moulds. There are other cylinders, and their uſes deſcribed in the ſpecifications, but theſe, we are told, are not eſſentially neceſſary.

The proceſs of the manufacture may be thus deſcribed: a ſeries of moulds is duly placed and connected upon the platform, ſo as to occupy the ſame. The machinery is then thrown into gear with the firſt mover, which cauſes the cylinder, and alſo agitating axis, to revolve at the ſame time that the paper, ſtuff, or material is permitted to flow from the trough and fall upon the moulds. The cylinder which is connected with the platform, reſts upon the moulds, and, by means of its felt, takes hold of that mould which may be immediately beneath it and cauſes the whole ſeries to advance by an uniform motion the edge bars of each mould; being thrown and kept back by an obſtacle or projecting piece on each ſide of the platform previous to its arrival at the cylinder. As the moulds advance, a workman who ſtands near the agitated end ſupplies and connects other moulds in ſucceſſion; the moulds are alſo diſengaged and taken away in ſucceſſion by a workman who ſtands at the other end of the platform. By the continuance of this proceſs the moulds which have received the paper, ſtuff, or material, which is duly diſtributed upon their ſurfaces, do arrive beneath the firſt cylinder of which the felt web takes off the paper, and conveys it to the firſt pair of preſſing cylinders, whence it proceeds to the ſecond pair, and afterwards to any fit place of reception. And by continuing the ſaid proceſs, the ſaid paper, whether laid or wove, may be manufactured of an indefinite length with ſeparate moulds.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. GRIFFITHS has, by the medium of Sir Joſeph Banks, laid before the Royal Society, a Deſcription of a rare Species of Worm Shells, diſcovered at Battoo, an iſland north-weſt of Sumatra. Theſe ſhells were procured in a ſmall ſheltered bay, with a muddy bottom, ſurrounded by coral reefs. It appears that the animal throws out tentacula from the two apertures of the apex of the ſhell, that reſemble the ſmall actiniæ adhering to the rocks about Padang, and that the body of the ſhell is filled with a ſoft gelatinous fleſh, ſimilar to that of the teredo navalis. Mr. Griffiths did not obtain a ſingle perfect ſhell, the longeſt that came into his poſſeſſion was five feet four inches in length, and the circumference at the baſe nine inches, tapering upwards, to two and a half inches; the colour on the outſide was milk-white, the inner ſurface rather of a yellow tinge. This ſpecimen was nearly perfect, having a ſmall part of the lower extremity entire. In almoſt all the ſpecimens the ſhells had adhering to them, about a foot or more from the top, the ſmall cockſcomb oyſter, ſmall ſerpulæ, &c. conſequently they muſt have been at that diſtance, protruded from the hard mud, in conſequence of a violent earthquake that had happened previouſly to the diſcovery of the ſhells. Theſe tube-ſhells differ much among themſelves, not one of them being correſpondent in ſize and thickneſs to another. The large end of the ſhell is completely cloſed, and has a rounded appearance; at this part it is very thin. The ſmall end or apex is very brittle, and is divided by a longitudinal ſeptum running down eight or nine inches, forming it into two diſtinct tubes, incloſed within the outer one, from whence the animal throws out tentacula; the ſubſtance of the ſhell is compoſed of layers having a fibrous and radiated appearance, covered externally with a pure white cruſt, and internally is of a yellow tinge; the external ſurface is frequently interrupted in a tranſverſe direction by a ſudden increaſe of thickneſs which probably indicates different ſtages in the growth of the ſhell, although they are at unequal diſtances, ſometimes at ſix inches, at others at four in the ſame ſhell. Theſe interruptions bear a rude and unfiniſhed appearance, and do not extend into the radiated ſubſtance, but are merely on the out-ſide ſhell which has rather a ſmooth ſurface, but impreſſed with the irregularities of the ſubſtance with which it was in contact. It is the great length and ſize of theſe ſhells which are the largeſt of the teſtacea of a tubular form yet diſcovered, and the diviſion of the upper part, which conſtitute their principal peculiarities.

In a few weeks after the foregoing deſcription was read, Mr. HOME communicated ſome obſervations on the Shell of this Sea Worm, proving it to belong to a ſpecies of the Teredo, with an account of the anatomy of the Teredo Navalis. By analyſis Mr. HATCHET found that the ſhell was compoſed of carbonate of lime, and an animal gelatinous ſubſtance, which is greater in quantity than in the *chama gigas*, but leſs than in the common oyſter. We cannot follow Mr. Home through all the minute anatomical deſcription that he has given, but ſelect ſome of the more intereſting obſervations. The heart is ſituated on the back of the animal; in the middle between the mouth and the lower end of the ſtomach: the ſtructure is ſuch that it admits of only a ſingle circulation, as in other animals which breathe through the medium of water, but the mode of its being performed is different from that in fiſhes; in the teredines the blood paſſes directly from the heart to the different parts of the body, and returns through the veſſels of the breathing organs to the heart, while in fiſhes it goes firſt to the breathing organs, and then to the different parts of the body. This peculiar circulation becomes a link in the gradation of the modes of expoſing the blood to the air in different animals, it appears to be leſs perfect than in fiſhes, but is more perfect than in caterpillars.

The mode in which the breathing-organs of the teredines are ſupplied with water, makes it evident that all ſea-worms, as well as other ſoft animals, which have no cavity for the reception of ſea-water, muſt have breathing-organs placed externally. This is the caſe with all the *actiniæ* met with in the Weſt Indies, called animal flowers; and the beautiful membranous expanſions they diſplay, reſembling the petals of flowers, are in fact breathing-organs, not tentacula for catching food. The teredo gigantea, when arrived at its full growth, cloſes up the end of the ſhell. This the teredo navalis

valis does alſo, hence it has been inferred that the animal, by this act, formed its own tomb, ſince it could no longer deſtroy the wood in which it was contained. Mr. Home, however, has found that in the teredo gigantea, death is not the conſequence of this ſeclusion from the ſubſtance in which it is imbedded. He has adduced a variety of facts to prove that this teredo when arrived at its full growth, or when prevented from increaſing its length, cloſes up the end of its ſhell and lives a long time afterwards, furniſhed with food from the ſea-water which it receives like the actiniæ.

The teredines in their anatomical ſtructure are more perfect than many of the vermes, and have a portion of red-blood. They turn round in their ſhell, with which the body has no attachment, and with which their covering only has a ſlight connection, at one particular ſpot, to prevent the external tubes from being diſturbed. This motion of the animal is for the purpoſe of boring. Their moſt ſtriking peculiarities are having three external openings inſtead of two: the ſtomach being unuſually large and the breathing-organs having an uncommon conformation. As the teredo gigantea bores in the mud, on which it cannot be ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt, it is become a queſtion whether the teredo navalis receives its ſupport from the wood it deſtroys, or is ſupplied with food from the ſea. Mr. Home produces arguments and facts in defence of the laſt opinion, ſuppoſing that it forms its habitation in a ſubſtance from which it receives no part of its ſuſtenance: and that the ſaw-duſt conveyed through the inteſtines is not digeſted, particularly as that examined by Mr. Hatchet had not undergone the ſlighteſt change: when burnt, the ſmoke had the odour of Wood; and it formed a charcoal eaſily conſumed, and was converted into white aſhes in every reſpect like vegetable charcoal. The ſtraight courſe of the inteſtine in the teredines makes it probable that the ſaw-duſt retards the progreſs of the food, ſo as to render convolutions unneceſſary. In ſome of the actineæ the inteſtine is ſo much convoluted, that it appears to be wound round a central cylinder, in cloſely compacted turns.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

THE gold medal has been awarded to Dr. Cogan of Bath, for his Invention of a Drag for raiſing the Bodies of Perſons who have ſunk under Water. In his deſcription the inventor ſays that he diſlikes the conſtruction of drags hitherto in uſe both in this, and in other countries. Thoſe uſed in Holland cannot without much danger be applied to the naked body, and are applicable only in caſes in which the ſubjects fall into the water with their cloths on. The drag uſed in London is clumſy and dangerous. To remedy theſe defects Dr. Cogan has invented two drags; of which one is recommended on account of its cheapness; the other is applicable to every caſe and is ſo conſtructed as to multiply the chances of laying a ſecure hold of any part of the body without the poſſibility of an injury. "Had the dimenſions," ſays Dr. C, "been ſmaller than they are, the drag would not encompaſs every part of the human body; and without the partition and curvatures at the extremities, the diſtances would be too great, and the body of a child might fall through the intermediate ſpaces. By means of the ſliding hooks at the ends, the inſtrument is adapted both to naked bodies, and thoſe which are clothed. As bathers are naked, the ſharp-pointed extremities might lacerate, in a diſagreeable manner, or, by entering the ſkin, they might impede a firmer hold. They are, therefore, made to recede."

The upper extremities are made both with a ſocket and a loop to be uſed either with a pole or cord, or with both which are preferable to either ſingly, becauſe it has been proved by experiment, that a cord tied to the ring or loop, and paſſing through a hole made at the upper end of the pole gives a double advantage. The drag with a pole attached to it may be projected ſeveral yards further than without it; and in drawing forward the drag, till the end of the pole is brought within reach of the hand, the ſubject may be raiſed above the ſurface of the water in the moſt proper direction.

"We have not," ſays Dr. Cogan, as yet had an opportunity of trying theſe drags on the human body; but upon an effigy made in every reſpect as like as poſſible in form to the human body, both clothed and unclothed, they have anſwered in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. The effigy was brought to the ſurface in various directions, without once ſlipping from the hold. I ſhall add, that with two drags and a boat, aſſiſtance given in time would almoſt enſure ſucceſs. A hook catching a ſingle thread, will, it is well known, be ſufficient to bring a human

man body to the ſurface of the water, or till it becomes viſible; a ſecond drag at ſuch time might be applied to any part of the body, ſo as to ſecure a firm hold." The beſt drag coſts 1l. 1s. the ſecond 12s.

Mr. Sebastian Grandi has obtained the ſilver medal and twenty guineas for Colours and Materials for Painting, and for a preparation of Grounds or Pannels for Painters. This gentleman aſſumes, from various experiments, that he has diſcovered the manner of preparing either Canvaſs, Copper, or Pannel in the old Venetian ſtyle; and alſo a method of purifying oils for painters' uſe agreeably to the practice of the ancient maſters. He ſays he has been enabled to produce Crayons, of a quality greatly ſuperior to any in uſe, and which are fixed, ſo as to prevent their rubbing off the paper when uſed, and which may alſo be applied in water or in oil. We ſhall give an inſtance of each. The pannels and canvaſs grounds are prepared by laying on them a compoſition made from ſheep's trotters calcined and wheaten flour in equal proportions. The grounds thus prepared do not crack, they may be painted on upon, almoſt immediately, and from their abſorbent quality the buſineſs may be proceeded upon with diſpatch.

Oil is purified by bone-aſhes made into a paſte with water, this is to be heated red-hot, and immerſed in the oil, after which a ſmall quantity of bone-aſh is to be added; and, when it is clear, it is fit for uſe.

Crayons are formed of 1lb. of powdered bone-aſhes, mixed with three ounces of ſpermaceti, and colouring matters as much as may be required. They are to be ground together, and then rolled up in proper form and dried on a board.

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Obſervations on a Journey through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna and Conſtantinople, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. LANCASTER announces for publication by ſubſcription, at twelve copies for a pound, an abbreviated Account of his newly invented Method of inſtructing the Children of the Poor. Perhaps one of the moſt intereſting ſpectacles to be ſeen at preſent in or near London is the Free School of this benevolent man, ſituated about two hundred yards from the Obeliſk, in St. George's Fields. In this School nearly one thouſand poor children are rapidly taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by one maſter, on the plan of Mr. Lancaſter, for a total expence not exceeding three hundred pounds per annum. The leading principle of this well regulated and orderly Eſtabliſhment is, that the ſenior claſſes teach the junior, and that emulation through every claſs is excited by rewards and promotion. The methods of teaching are alſo much ſimplified—for example, the children learn to read and write the alphabet at the ſame time, by forming the letters in ſand with their fingers, as each letter is ſucceſſively called by the monitor; they afterwards learn to read and write monoſyllables in the ſame manner, and the preciſion and rapidity with which the ſmalleſt children perform theſe operations is very ſurprizing, and highly intereſting. Aided by this plan, the children of the poor may, without exception, be initiated in the firſt rudiments of knowledge; and we congratulate the country on the proſpect of its ſpeedy adoption by the Legiſlature, on the introduction of Mr. Whitbread.

Sir JOHN CARR will publiſh, early in May, the Account of his recent Excurſion into Holland, and along the Rhine, to Mentz and Darmſtadt. The engravings which will accompany this volume are ſtill more beautiful than thoſe which have accompanied his former works.

The Rev. J. ROBINSON, maſter of the Free Grammar-School at Ravenſtonedale, has juſt completed a copious work on the Literature, Manners, Cuſtoms, Religion, Warfare, Laws, &c. &c. of the Greeks, intended for the uſe of ſchools; and including the reſults of the various diſſertations which have been written on thoſe ſubjects ſince the time of Potter. The work of Mr. R., which will be found an indiſpenſable companion in reading the Greek Claſſics, will be publiſhed under the title of Archæologia Græca.

Mr. BELSHAM is about to publiſh a Collection of State-Papers, Official Letters, and other Documents, illuſtrative of Engliſh Hiſtory, from the Revolution to the Peace of Amiens. Theſe Papers extend to two volumes, and are ſo printed as either to be ſold ſeparately, or in connection with the various volumes of his Hiſtory, to which the Papers reſpectively appertain. This work, together with the Hiſtory of Mr. Hume, forms now a regular and reſpectable ſeries of Engliſh hiſtory from the earlieſt records to our own times—a ſeries which has hitherto been among the principal *deſiderata* of Engliſh Literature.

Mr. JOHNES, of Haford, to whom the public are under obligation for ſo ſplendid an edition of Froiſſart, is now engaged in a Tranſlation of the Chronicles of Monſtrelet, which includes the period from 1400 to 1467, and deſcribe the particulars of the conqueſts of Henry the Vth., and of the ſubſequent expulſion of the Engliſh from France.

The

The ſame gentleman is about to publiſh a Tranſlation of the Memoirs of Joinville, who was contemporary with Louis the IXth., and accompanied that Monarch in his famous expedition into Egypt. It is to be hoped that the recent deſtruction of this gentleman's beautiful villa, at Haſod, will not diminiſh his ardour in his intereſting literary purſuits.

Mr. SMART's new Tranſlation of Gil Blas, accompanied by ONE HUNDRED engravings, will be ready in a few days.

Mr. RAYMOND, author of the Life of Dermody, is preparing a complete edition of the Poetical Works of that wonderful, but unfortunate youth.

A Catalogue Raiſonnée is in the preſs, of the Library of the late Sultaun Tippoo Saib, which, after his death, was conveyed entire from Seringapataan to the College at Calcutta. It conſiſted of upwards of 2000 manuſcripts, in the Arabic, Perſian, and Hindooſtanee languages, many of them highly curious.

Mr. GIFFORD, the tranſlator of Juvenal, and editor of Maſſinger, is engaged in an edition of the works of Ben Jonſon.

The new edition of the Bible, with annotations by Dr. GREGORY, and ſuperb engravings from the works of the great Maſters, will not make its appearance till the 1ſt. day of January, 1808.

Among the other abſurdities of the admirers of black letter, and of the literary *petits-maitres* who give enormous prices for *uſeleſs* books, a "modern antique" is announced in a *fac-ſimile* reprint of the firſt folio edition of the Works of Shakeſpeare, in which it is chiefly boaſted that the type and paper are exactly to correſpond with that of the muſty original!

Mr. WOOL announces a ſecond quarto on the ſubject of the Life and Writings of Dr. Joſeph Warton.

Mr. WILSON, the proprietor of the Stereotype Office, in Duke-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, having favoured us with ſome particulars relative to the art of Stereotype printing, in contradiction to the ſtatement made in our laſt number, we feel great pleaſure in laying ſome extracts from his communication before our readers. We are concerned that Mr. Wilſon's paper came to hand ſo late as to prevent its appearance in the part of our Magazine devoted to original correſpondence, and we hope that his arguments will not appear to have ſuffered from the curtailment which has been neceſſary to adapt them to their preſent place. "The firſt column of the Varieties of your laſt publication (No. 155), p. 264, contains (ſays Mr. Wilſon) two paragraphs, which profeſs to convey information upon the art of Stereotype printing, and upon the improvements introduced by Lord Stanhope in the conſtruction of printing preſſes. In this ſtatement there are ſeveral miſtakes, calculated to miſlead the public mind. It is due from me, not to the *Bookſellers of London* particularly, but to the Bookſellers, and to the PRINTERS too, of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the Maſters of public Schools and private Seminaries, to the Governors of Inſtitutions for the gratuitous circulation of books, to all perſons intereſted in the faithful and economical education of youth of both ſexes, and in general to the whole literary world,—it is due from me to bring forward ſomething more than bare aſſertion upon the preſent occaſion; to ſtate what really are the advantages peculiar to Stereotype Printing, which I preſume I am rather better qualified to do than are thoſe perſons who know nothing of the ſubject. The advantages ariſing from an application of the Stereotype invention to the manufacture of books, are not confined to any particular department of the printing buſineſs. In every department of expenditure they are as ſelf-evident as profitable, and need only to be mentioned to be well underſtood. In the firſt place, *the wear of moveable types*, in Stereotyping, does not exceed 5l. per cent. of the heavy expence incurred by the old method of printing.—2dly. The expenditure upon *compoſition* and *reading* is nearly the ſame by both methods, for a firſt edition: but this great expenſe muſt be *repeated* for *every* ſucceeding edition from moveable types; whereas, by the Stereotype plan *it ceaſes for ever*.—3dly. The expence of *Stereotype plates*, when I am employed to caſt them, is not 20l. per cent. of that of moveable type pages.—4thly. The expenditure upon *paper* and *preſs-work* is the ſame by both methods; but it is not incurred at the ſame time. The old method requires an advance of capital for a conſumption of four years; whereas, by Stereotype, half a year's ſtock is more than ſufficient. It follows, therefore, that 12½l. per cent. of the capital hitherto employed in paper and preſs-work is fully adequate to meet an equal extent of ſale.—5thly. A fire-proof room will hold Stereotype plates of works, of which the dead ſtock in printed paper would require a warehouſe twenty times the ſize; and thus *warehouſe-rent* and *inſurance* are ſaved; with the additional advantage, in caſe of accident by fire,

fire, that the Stereotype plates may be inſtantly put to preſs, inſtead of going through the tedious operations of moveable type printing; and thus no loſs will be ſuſtained from the works being out of print.—6thly. In Stereotype, every page of the moſt extenſive work has a ſeparate plate; all the pages, therefore, of the ſaid work, muſt be equally new and beautiful. By the old method, the types of each ſheet are diſtributed, and with them the ſucceeding ſheets are compoſed; ſo that, although the firſt few ſheets of a volume may be well printed, the laſt part of the ſame volume, in conſequence of the types being in a gradual ſtate of wear as the work proceeds, will appear to be executed in a very inferior manner.—7thly. The Stereotype art poſſeſſes a *ſecurity* againſt *error*, which muſt ſtamp every work ſo printed with a ſuperiority of character that no book from moveable types ever can attain. What an important conſideration it is, that the inaccuracies of language, the incorrectneſs of orthography, the blunders in punctuation, and the accidental miſtakes that are continually occurring in the printing of works by moveable types, and to which every new edition ſuperadds its own particular ſhare of error,—what a gratifying ſecurity it is, that all deſcriptions of error are not only completely cured by the Stereotype invention, but that the certainty of the Stereotype plates remainining correct, may be almoſt as fully relied on as if the poſſibility of error did not at all exiſt!—If theſe obſervations be juſt with reference to the printing of Engliſh books, how forcibly muſt they be felt when applied to the other languages generally taught in this country!—how much more forcibly when applied to thoſe languages which are the native dialects of the moſt ignorant claſſes throughout the United Kingdom, but which are as little underſtood as they are generally ſpoken!—8thly, Stereotype plates admit of alteration; and it will be found that they will yield at leaſt twice the number of impreſſions that moveable types are capable of producing.—Laſtly, All the preceding advantages may be perpetuated, by the facility with which Stereotype plates are caſt from Stereotype plates. Such is a general outline of the preſent ſtate of the Stereotype invention; and ſuch are the obvious advantages ariſing from it to learning and to ignorance,—to every ſtate and condition of civilized life. From the whole it reſults, that a ſaving of 25l. to 40l. per cent. will accrue to the public in the prices of all books of ſtandard reputation and ſale, which, I believe, are pretty accurately aſcertained to comprehend THREE FOURTHS of all the *book* printing of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that the ſales, both at home and abroad, will be conſiderably increaſed, and that the duties on paper will be proportionally productive; ſo that the public will be benefited in a twofold way by a general adoption and encouragement of the Stereotype art. With this view, I think the period is now arrived when I ought to announce to all the reſpectable claſſes before mentioned, particularly to Printers and Bookſellers, that I am fully prepared to enable them to participate in the advantages to be derived from the Stereotype art, in any way that may be moſt conducive to their particular intereſts, either individually or collectively. With reſpect to the improvements by Earl Stanhope in the conſtruction of printing-preſſes, I deny that it is poſſible to introduce the principles which command the *power* and regulate the *truth* of this ingenious invention of his Lordſhip's into the common working preſſes hitherto in general uſe."

An Encyclopædia of Manufactures is announced, in which it is intended to trace every raw material from its growth until it is delivered into the hands of the workman, to develope the various modes of its fabrication, to point out the improvements each art has received, and to detail the hiſtory and progreſs of the improvements, with hints for their farther extenſion and ſimplification. It will be completed in eight or ten volumes octavo; and it is intended to publiſh a part every two months, containing ſix ſheets of letter-preſs, with a ſufficient number of plates to illuſtrate the different ſubjects, making a volume annually.

The minutes of the laſt Conference of the Methodiſts, held at Leeds in Auguſt, 1806, repreſent the numbers of that ſociety to be as follows:

In Great Britain		110,803
In Ireland		23,773
Gibraltar		40
Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, and Newfoundland		1,418
Weſt-India Whites,	1,775	14,940
Coloured people, &c.	13,165	
United States—whites,	95,628	119,945
Coloured people, &c.	24,316	
Total . . .		270,919

Of theſe upwards of 109,000 are found in England and Wales, to which may be added 109,000 more, who have not ventured to have their names enrolled; and to theſe may be added the younger branches of families, making about 218,000 more, forming in the whole nearly half a million of perſons!

Mr. Olinthus Gregory, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, has in the preſs a tranſlation of the Abbé Haüy's *Traité Elementaire de Phyſique*, with notes. The tranſlation will make two handſome octavo volumes, and will be publiſhed in a few weeks. In conjunction with Mr. Gregory's Treatiſe on Aſtronomy, and his Treatiſe on Mechanics, it will conſtitute a complete courſe of Natural Philoſophy, including every modern diſcovery.

Mr. West, an eminent printer and bookſeller of Cork, is preparing to publiſh twenty-four Picturesque Views of Cork and its Environs, engraved by Mr. F. Calvert; accompanied by appropriate deſcriptions and illuſtrative notes, written by himſelf.

A ſecond edition, reviſed and conſiderably augmented, of Converſation, a didactic poem, by William Cooke, eſq. will be publiſhed in a few days.

Mr. John Taunton, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Surgeon to the City and Finſbury Diſpenſaries, &c. will commence his Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, and Surgery, on Saturday, the 30th of May, 1807, at No. 21, Greville-ſtreet, Hatton-garden.

The number of ſhipwrights neceſſary for building ſhips of war within twelve months are reſpectively as follows:

Men.		Guns.		About Tons.
47	-	74	-	1,700
27	-	36	-	900
11	-	18	-	480
9	-	Brig	-	380
7	-	Gun Veſſel		180

A new inſtitution for the reform of female proſtitutes is about to be eſtabliſhed in London, under the name of the London Female Penitentiary. The object is the ſame as the Magdalen; but comparative advantages will reſult from peculiarities in the reſpective plans: and diſtinguiſhing features of the London Female Penitentiary will be the co-operation of intelligent and pious ladies in the regulation of the charity, and a prompt admiſſion of applicants into a temporary ward. The external management of the affairs of the Inſtitution is to be entruſted to a committee of thirty-ſix gentlemen, together with a treaſurer and ſecretary; and to a committee of twenty-four ladies is to be excluſively conſided the management of its internal economy.

The number of Printing Offices in London are upwards of two hundred, and they employ at leaſt 500 preſſes. In Edinburgh there were in 1763 ſix printing-offices; in 1790 twenty-one; in 1800 thirty; in 1805 forty. In the 40 printing-offices now in Edinburgh are employed upwards of 120 printing-preſſes.

Mr. Dibdin has in the preſs (to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, and to be completed in twenty-ſix parts or numbers, crown folio), a new periodical work, conſiſting of a ſeries of ſhort and ſimple Eſſays and Songs; calculated, in their general operation, progreſſively to aſſiſt the muſical education of young ladies at boarding ſchools, called the Muſical Mentor, or St. Cecilia at School. The whole written and compoſed by himſelf. The firſt part will appear about the end of May.

Mr. Rigo has laid before the Royal Society a propoſal for a new Compenſation Pendulum. In the courſe of various experiments he has diſcovered that of all the modes of compenſation, that of triangles is the beſt. He has accordingly conſtructed one of triangles, two ſides of which are ſteel, and the baſe braſs or zinc, which expands twice as much as ſteel; and hence the expanſion of the ſides is properly counteracted by the expanſion of the baſe. In this way Mr. R. affirms that pendulums may be conſtructed of any ſeries of triangles, that would continue the ſame length throughout all climates and ſeaſons.

We have in our number for February already noticed a new theory, advanced by Dr. Wollaston, and cited by Mr. Davy, in his Lectures of the Fairy Rings. A paper from Dr. Wollaſton on this ſubject has been read to the Royal Society, of which we ſhall hereafter give a more detailed account.

Another paper, by Capt. Flinders, on the dip of the Magnetic Needle, has been laid before the Royal Society. In a future number we ſhall notice the corrections of his former paper on this ſubject.

Mr. Belfour's verſion of Yriarte's Poem on the Dignity and Charms of Muſic, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily appear.

Mr. E. Walker has invented a new optical machine, called the Phantaſmaſcope, which is intended to afford entertainment to thoſe who derive pleaſure

from optical illuſions. To a perſon ſtanding before this machine, a door is apparently opened, and a phantom makes its appearance, coming towards him, and increaſing in magnitude as it approaches. This phantom appears in the air like a beautiful painting, and in ſuch brilliancy of colouring that it is not neceſſary to make the room dark; this picture appears to the greateſt advantage when it is illuminated. Mr. W. has applied his machine to repreſent the phaſes of the moon, the primary planets, and other phenomena in the heavens.

Mr. CORNELIUS VARLEY has laid before the public ſome remarks on atmoſpherical phenomena, particularly on the formation of clouds; their permanence; their precipitation in rain, ſnow, and hail; and the conſequent riſe of the barometer. The inferences drawn by this gentleman are, 1. That no cloud can be formed, or exiſt, without electricity. 2. That no cloud can fall in rain till it parts with ſome of its electricity. 3. That in fine weather the earth muſt be giving electricity to the atmoſphere by means of vapour, and in ſtormy weather the atmoſphere muſt be giving electricity to the earth by means of vapour, rain, or lightning. 4. That in fine weather the clouds are ſeparating, and in ſtormy weather uniting. 5. That electricity is the ſuſpending power in clouds. 6. That dry air is a conductor of heat, but a non-conductor of electricity. 7. That water can exiſt permanently in four ſtates, and temporarily in one only. Two of theſe are effected by electricity, and three without it. The firſt electrical ſtate is that of cloud, which is ſo much charged as to become lighter than air at the ſurface of the earth; the ſecond is a complete ſaturation of water with the electric fluid, which produces a tranſparent and elaſtic fluid light enough to float above the higheſt clouds. The firſt of the three other ſtates is ice; the ſecond is liquid; the third, which is quite temporary, is vapour; for, as ſoon as the ſupply of heat by which it is raiſed from the earth is withdrawn, it condenſes, and returns again to the ſtate of water. A conſequence of this theory is, that when a cloud loſes its electricity in an atmoſphere below the freezing point, then ſnow is produced, for the vapours will be frozen in the act of uniting: and particles of moiſture united into rain, and paſſing through a cold region in their deſcent to the earth, will come down in the form of hail.

Dr. CLANNY, of Durham, has juſt publiſhed an Hiſtory and Analyſis of the Mineral Waters at Butterby, near that city.

Ruſſia.

The mineral waters of Lipetzk, in the province of Tambow, in Ruſſia, have lately been analyſed by M. Skell, and are found to contain in one pound as follows:

Carbonat of iron	-	$\frac{22}{16}$ grains
——— of lime	-	$\frac{3}{8\frac{6}{5}}$
Muriate of magneſia	-	$\frac{8}{2\frac{5}{5}}$
——— of ſoda	-	$2\frac{1}{11}$
Sulphate of lime	-	$\frac{1}{8}$
——— of ſoda	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ nearly
Bitumen	-	$\frac{7}{100}$

From this analyſis, and other accurate obſervations, it ſhould ſeem that the water of Lipetzk has ſome analogy to that of Pyrmont: it has, however, leſs of the irritating quality, with regard to the carbonic; leſs of the power of ſolution with reſpect to ſalts, and more of the tonic powers of iron. On theſe accounts M. S. aſſerts that the water of Lipetzk ſtimulates, gives vigour, increaſes the elaſticity of the muſcular fibres and the activity of the organs, enriches the blood, and imparts more colour to it; while on the other hand it liquefies tenacious, ſlimy, and condenſed fluids, removes obſtructions in the canals, qualifies the ſharpneſs of humours, and deſtroys worms.

France.

The public will ſoon be preſented with the Narrative of the Voyage of Diſcovery in the South Seas, performed during the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. It will comprehend the hiſtorical part; the manners and deſcription of the people; and the department of natural philoſophy and meteorology, forming together four quarto volumes! It will be drawn up by Meſſrs. PERON and LESUEUR, and will be printed at the expence of the government. The part containing the natural hiſtory will be publiſhed by ſubſcription.

M. PENON has lately preſented to the National Inſtitute a deſcription of the teeth of the cahalot and crocodile. The teeth of the former have no enamel, but only the oſſeous cortex. The one, we are informed, may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the other, becauſe the enamel is much harder, and is entirely diſſolved in the acids, without leaving any gelatinous parenchyme. The tuſks of the elephant, and the grind-

ers of the bear, have no other envelope.

The ſame able anatomiſt is about to publiſh an important work on the eye, and the diſeaſes to which it is ſubject. He has made ſeveral new remarks upon the parts which ſurround this organ: he has found ſome tendinous lumps which tie the ſtraight muſcles to the anterior edges of the orbit, and ſerve them for a kind of returning pulley, and hinder them from compreſſing the eye-ball: he has developed a membranous tunic which ſurrounds the eye-ball, attaches it to the two angles of the orbit by two kinds of wings, paſſes into the pupils, and is there reflected behind the tarſi, and gives a paſſage to the tendons of the muſcles: he has eſtabliſhed a new opinion upon the agents which tranſmit to the iris the action of the retina, and by which the impreſſions received by the latter dilate or contract the other, theſe agents he finds in the ciliary proceſſes, the tongues of which are prolonged behind the iris, and the tails of them touch the retina.

M. Tenon has alſo diſcovered that the hare-lip ſometimes proceeds from a rent of of the maxillary bones, ſometimes from a rent in both; and he attributes the cauſe of it to a diſproportionate dilatation of the tongue. He aſſerts that it is highly dangerous to perform any operation for the hare-lip at the time when the teeth are cutting.

M. Duvernoy, a young phyſician, has preſented to the National Inſtitute a Memoir upon the Hymen, in which he has ſhown that this ſingular membrane, hitherto generally regarded as peculiar to the human ſpecies, is alſo found in every animal.

M. Barthey, profeſſor of Montpelier, has re-written his celebrated work upon the Elements of the Science of Man, which it is expected will produce a kind of revolution in the ſcience of phyſiology.

M. Ducom has given a new method of determining the latitute at ſea by two altitudes. It is founded upon this principle, that the time which we deduce from an obſervation made at the moment the ſun paſſes by the prime vertical is exact, whatever may be the error which affects the latitude by account, which is requiſite to be uſed in moſt of the methods now followed. By this firſt obſervation, and the exact time to be deduced from it, the watch is regulated; and at any other time of the day a new altitude, with this exact time being known by the preceding operation, will give the true latitude. Commiſſioners have been appointed to examine this method, who report that it will give the latitude very exactly, whatever may be the error in the latitude by account, when, as the method requires, one of the two altitudes ſhall have been taken exactly at the paſſage by the prime vertical, or very near it.

M. Leupold has lately read to the Society of Arts and Sciences at Bourdeaux, a Memoir upon the Generation of Surfaces of the Second Order. All of them may reſult from one common generation, which is executed by a curve of the ſecond kind variable in its dimenſions, and moved in ſuch a manner that its plane may always remain parallel to itſelf. The equations which point out this circumſtance give the law of the motion of the generatrix. This curve will be an ellipſis for ſurfaces having a centre, and a parabola for ſurfaces having no centre. In the caſe where each of the points of the generating curve has a right line for its direction, the ſurface may be engendered by a ſtraight line moved in ſpace. The analytical condition for this to happen indicates the hyperbolic paraboloid, and the parabolic cylinder. The common generatrix to all theſe ſurfaces may become a circle, except with regard to the two laſt.

A magnificent work is announced at Paris by Meſſrs. Treuttel and Wurtz, under the title of Voyage Pittoreſque de Conſtantinople et des Rives du Boſphore, which is to contain forty-eight plates, and to be publiſhed in twelve parts, accompanied by ſuitable texts; printed by Didot. The price of each print will be 100 francs to the ſubſcribers at Paris, and the firſt part is to appear in May.

America.

Mr. J. D. Burk has recently publiſhed two volumes of the Hiſtory of Virginia, which will ſpeedily be followed by a third and fourth. We underſtand that this Hiſtory of Virginia is not only valuable as the production of a ſuperior pen, but alſo from the new information with which it abounds, every diſtinguiſhed character of the Union, particularly the preſident Jefferſon, having contributed manuſcripts to the hiſtorian.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requeſted.*

Chriſtianſborg, a Daniſh Settlement on the Gold Coaſt of Africa. Drawn by G. Webſter. Engraved by J. Hill.

Cape Coaſt Caſtle, a Britiſh Settlement on the Gold Coaſt of Africa, by the ſame Artiſts.

Dixcove, a Britiſh Settlement on the Gold Coaſt of Africa. Ditto.

St. George D' Elmina, a Dutch Settlement on the Coaſt of Africa. Ditto.

Each of theſe Prints are dedicated by Permiſſion, to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, by J. Barrow, and G. Webſter. Publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell and Co. price 1l. 1s. each.

THE beſt written deſcriptions of the rich ſcenery with which this country ſo much abounds, will convey but a very imperfect idea of the place to the mind of the reader, if it is not accompanied with a delineation. This remark applies with treble force to the ſcenery of another country, and even when there is a delineation, it ſhould, in many caſes, (as for example, in the four prints before us) be coloured to convey a correct idea of the place to the ſpectator. On the firſt inſpection of theſe prints we thought the ſky too high coloured, and too hot for nature; but, on a moment's reflection, and conſidering the place repreſented was the coaſt of Africa, the objection vaniſhed. A gentleman who has ſeen three of the places repreſented, has ſince that time aſſured us that they are in an eminent degree correct repreſentations. There is a great deal of taſte diſplayed in the drawing of the ſcenes and figures, and the prints are extremely well engraved.

Miſs Byrne ſome time ſince publiſhed No. I. conſiſting of eight finiſhed Etchings from various maſters. Price 21s. The ſecond number is at the printers, and will be publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell and Co. in the courſe of a few days. The prints that we have ſeen are from T. Hearne, G. Barret, S. Gilpin, &c. and executed in a ſtyle that does infinite honour to the taſte and talents of the fair artiſt; and it afforded us a high gratification to ſee a work in ſo ſuperior a ſtyle from the *burin* of a female.

Beſides the above, Meſſrs. Boydell and Co. have announced, as very nearly ready for publication, the third number of *Liber Veritas*, containing twenty facſimile prints after Claude's drawings, in the collection of Earl Spencer, and Charles Lambert, eſq. of the Temple; engraved by Earlom.

Bataillen d. 2 April 1801, paa Kiobenhavns Reed. C. A. Lorentſen pinxt. J. F. Clemens ſculp. Price 2l. 2s.

The above is publiſhed for Mr. Clemens, of Copenhagen, and for Meſſrs. Boydell and Co. London. A key-plate, containing an ample deſcription of the veſſels that were engaged, &c. &c. is delivered with it. The print is very large, and the figures, which are numerous, are drawn and engraved with a ſpirit that does great honour to the artiſts.

Full length Portrait of Mrs. Duff. R. Coſway del. John Agar ſculp. Publiſhed for R. Ackerman, Strand, by whom it is dedicated to the Right Hon James Duff, Earl of Fife. Price 10s. 6d. plain; 21s. in colours.

Many of our readers will recollect Mrs. Duff being a few years ſince bitten in the cheek by a favourite lap-dog, and, in conſequence of it, being ſome time afterwards ſeized with the hydrophobia, and dying in great agony. She was a Miſs Manners, and ſiſter to Lady Heathcote, of whom a companion print at the ſame price, is in the engraver's hands. The portrait is marked with that eaſy and elegant air which diſtinguiſhes many of Mr. Coſway's productions, and is admirably well engraved.

Mr. Ackermann has alſo publiſhed a ſixth number of *Rudiments of Trees*, of which, in addition to what we ſaid of the preceding numbers, that is their being admirably calculated to be uſeful to every one who is ſtudying the art of drawing, by putting them in a way of marking the characteriſtic diſtinctions in the foliage of trees, diſcriminating the variety of ſcenery in nature; that it is in ſome reſpects ſuperior to any of the numbers heretofore publiſhed, and we earneſtly recommend it to any one who wiſhes to become a proficient in delineating landſcapes. It contains, beſides the introductory plate, the *Yew, Virginia Poplar, Juniper, Scotch Fir, and Cypreſs.*

He

He has likewiſe publiſhed, price 7s. coloured, what muſt at this period, be peculiarly intereſting, viz. eight delineations of the various ranks of the ſoldiers in the army of Ruſſia, which may be relied on as perfectly correct, being from the drawings of an officer now with Beningſen's army. They compriſe *The Ruſſian Yager*, or *Sharp-ſhooter*, *Ruſſian Coſſack*, *Ruſſian Officer of Coſſacks*, *Ruſſian Calmuck*, or *Baſchir*, *Ruſſian Huſſar*, *Ruſſian Field Grenadier*, *Ruſſian Horſe Bodyguard*.

More Miſeries of Human Life; illuſtrated in twelve plates, by T. Rowlandſon, price 6s. coloured, are publiſhed for R. Ackermann, and marked with a large portion of broad humour; though we think, the being *pinned up to a door round the neck by an over-driven ox*, is of too ſerious a complexion to be claſſed with being *over perſuaded to ſtand up in a country dance, when you are conſcious of cutting an awkward figure*, &c. a continuation of *the Miſeries*, on a larger ſcale, price 2s. each, five of which Mr. Ackermann has already publiſhed, is approaching towards a concluſion, and if Mr. Rowlandſon marks the ſucceeding prints with equal humour, will conſtitute a very ludicrous and whimſical ſet of engravings. The ſame publiſher has alſo ſix ſmall coloured etchings, by the ſame artiſt, repreſenting Plymouth Dock and Harbour, Yarmouth Roads, Perry's Dock, &c.; in which the figures have infinite ſpirit, and the views are correct and pictureſque.

The late Mr. Saurey Gilpin, who died at Brompton, on the 8th of March, aged 73, was deſervedly diſtinguiſhed as a painter of animals. Other artiſts might give the anatomical figure with equal correctneſs, but no painter who ever came under our obſervation, gave the character of the animal with ſo cloſe an attention to the markings of nature. A picture of the Houyhnms, from Swift's Gulliver's Travels, ſtruck the late Mr. Mortimer ſo forcibly, that when he ſaw it in the Exhibition room, he remarked, that as, perhaps, no man except Swift could have deſcribed horſes poſſeſſing ſuch faculties, it was certain that no painter but Gilpin could have diſplayed their characters in their faces. There is a mezzotinto from this picture, as a companion print to the Fall of Phaëton. He painted Deer in a moſt exquiſite ſtyle; theſe he ſometimes introduced in Barret's landſcapes, and with this addition, or that of horſes, their united pictures are very valuable. Mr. Locke, of Norbury Park, has ſeveral of them. He ſometimes painted in conjunction with Hodges, which was the caſe in one of the pictures in the Shakeſpeare Gallery. He many years ſince etched eight plates of horſes, with borders in imitation of mounted drawings, all blood-horſes, and in a very ſpirited ſtyle. He had an order from his Majeſty for ſix pictures, but the writer of this article does not know if they were ever finiſhed; for Mr. Gilpin did not finiſh his pictures in haſte; but was indeed ſlow in his operations.

The late John Opie, eſq. R. A. was a native of Truro, in Cornwall, where his father reſided in an obſcure ſituation. Some ſtrange ſtories have been told of Dr. Wolcot finding his father and him quarrelling in a ſaw-pit, and being from that induced to notice the boy. Be that as it may, the Doctor was certainly his earlieſt patron; for finding he had a turn for painting, he employed him to paint his own portrait, and afterwards recommended him to paint many others at a very low price; which, however enabled the young artiſt to ſave 30l. which he brought up to London when he came with the Doctor many years ago; and, from the ſtrong marks of mind which his pictures even then diſplayed, was ſoon noticed as a genius of the firſt order. One of the pictures he exhibited, of a boy waſhing his feet, ſo much ſtruck Mr. Wyat, of Milton-place, Egham, that he recommended him to twelve of his friends, whoſe portraits he painted: among them were, Lady Hoare, and R. Burrel, eſq. He has been for many years conſidered as a leading artiſt, and, if we reflect on the very marked ſtyle of his portraits, was ſurely highly worthy of the character he obtained. When elected lecturer at the Royal Inſtitution, he read a ſet of lectures that were deſervedly much noticed, and, in his praiſes of our own artiſts, gave every poſſible encomium to Wilſon the landſcape-painter.

When elected Profeſſor of painting to the Royal Academy, he gave a ſeries of Lectures which will probably be publiſhed. The ſubject of one of the laſt, was colouring, which, though ſubordinate to the higher eſſentials of the art of painting, he illuſtrated in a moſt impreſſive and eloquent manner.

His illneſs was ſhort; he died and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 20th of April. The proceſſion at his funeral was numerous, being compoſed of

of many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of rank, talents, and erudition, who thus paid the laſt tribute of reſpect to a man of the firſt order of genius. The chief mourner was Dr. Alderſon, of Norwich, (the father of Mrs. Opie). The ſupporters were Lord De Dunſtenville, Sir John Leiceſter, S. Whitbread, eſq., Sir John St. Aubin, H. T. Elphinſton and Wm. Smith, eſquires. all the Royal Academicians, and the principal amateurs of the arts were preſent. There were fifty mourning-coaches, and between ſixty and ſeventy gentlemen's carriages.

The finiſhed and unfiniſhed paintings, drawings, and ſketches, of the late Mr. Barry, were laſt month (after being two or three times announced and the ſale poſtponed) ſold by Mr. Chriſtie. Among the drawings there were ſome which diſplayed great knowledge of the figure, and had great merit; in general, they ſold at a moderate price. There were ſeveral ſketches intended for portraits in the Adelphi pictures. His own portrait, ſitting at the baſe of the ſtatue of Hercules, who is cruſhing envy, holding the picture of the Cyclops, a ſubject painted by Timanthes; ſold for 12 guineas. A ſtudy from Titian, St. John, for 30 guineas. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales in the character of St. George, which Mr. Pearſon, of Highgate, copied in painted glaſs, for 25 guineas. The Temptation of Adam by Eve, from Milton, 100 guineas. Venus Anadyomene, 110 guineas. Jupiter beguiled by Juno, 25 guineas. His grand and favourite picture of Pandora, or the Heathen Eve, the laſt of his productions, which he has been annually altering and finiſhing according to his ideas of perfection for many many years, was ſold for 230 guineas. His thirteen copper-plates from the ſeries of pictures in the Adelphi, were ſold for 200 guineas.

No. V. of the *Polyautography*, is juſt publiſhing, and we think in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement. Among the prints are a landſcape by G. Walker, (*amateur*) and a drawing from Fuſeli, of Ganymede, taken by the Gods to be the cup-bearer of Jove, that have peculiar excellence.

The Society of Painters in Water-colours, (removed from Lower Brook-ſtreet) began to exhibit at the old Royal Academy Rooms, Pall Mall, near Carleton-houſe, on the 27th of laſt month; many of their productions are of a ſuperior caſt; we ſhall notice them in a future number.

We have been informed, that Bartolozzi, notwithſtanding his advanced age of 82 years, continues to enjoy good health, and is engaged to give to the world freſh proofs of his ſuperior abilities. The Maſſacre of the Innocents by Guido Reni, has lately been engraved by him with his uſual delicacy and expreſſion. An engraving of the Narciſſus of Viegra, will ſoon make its appearance, with the figures *only* by Bartolozzi.

Mr. W. Ruſſell, of Newman-ſtreet, has, by permiſſion, put into the hands of Mr. Heath, the engraver, an approved portrait of W. Wilberforce, eſq. M. P. executed by the late John Ruſſell, eſq. R. A.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A ſecond Practical Guide to Thorough Baſs, written by A. F. C. Kollman, Eſq Organiſt of his Majeſty's German Chapel at St. James's. 10s. 6d.

MR. Kollman, to uſe his own words, does not profeſs to give in this work "a complete treatiſe of all the myſteries of harmony," but rather deſigns it as "a familiar guide to the knowledge of chords, and their practical uſe to a *figured baſs*." Limiting our view to that avowed boundary, we have received much ſatisfaction from the peruſal of the pages before us. Simplicity and perſpicuity go hand in hand through the ſeveral topics on which they treat, and the *tyro* in harmony cannot attentively read them without much profitable information. The whole is divided into ten chapters: The firſt chapter conſiſts of *Introductory Explanations*; the ſecond deſcribes the *Fundamental Concord*, or *Common Chord*; the third treats of the *Two Inverſions of the Fundamental Concord*; the fourth of the *Fundamental Diſcord*, or *Chord of the Seventh*; the fifth of the *Three Inverſions of the Fundamental Diſcord*; the ſixth of *Accidental Chords*; the ſeventh of the *Signatures of Chords*; the eighth of the *Progreſſion of Chords*; the ninth of *Various uſeful Particulars*; and the tenth of the *Practice of Thorough-Baſs according to the preceding Doctrines.*

Borne

Borne in yon Blaze of Orient Sky, a favourite Duett, as ſung by Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan. Compoſed and inſcribed to the Right Honourable Lady Frances Pratt, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

This duett is comprized in two movements, the firſt of which is happily relieved by the ſecond. The melody is pleaſing and fanciful, and the two parts are diſpoſed in a maſterly ſtyle. We have never heard this compoſition, but were too convinced of its good effect in performance, to be ſurpriſed at learning that it had been received with the higheſt applauſe at Harriſon's annual Concert. It is accompanied with a *part* for the piano-forte, and the words are by the late Dr. Darwin.

Marche Sicilienne et Rondo pour le Piano forte. Compoſées et dediées a mi Lady Frances Pratt, par S. Von Eſch. 2s. 6d.

This compoſition is not very difficult of performance, yet the effect is brilliant, and beſpeaks a bold and animated fancy. The paſſages are in general little elſe than what we meet with every day; yet their claſſification and connection are ſo judicious as to force attention, impreſs the ear with originality, and awaken its moſt pleaſurable ſenſations.

"*Garvan,*" *a Glee for three Voices; compoſed and inſcribed to Mr. Bartleman, by Dr. Callcot.* 2s. 6d.

"Garvan" is characteriſed by that ingenuity and ſcience for which Dr. Callcot's vocal productions are diſtinguiſhed. The general conſtruction is good, the expreſſion juſt and forcible, and ſome of the reſponſes are conducted with all the ability of the real maſter. The words are ſelected from Southern's Madoc, and by their ſimplicity and ſpirit point out their author.

"*Secure by George's Care,*" *a Glee for Four Voices; compoſed by John Stafford Smith, Eſq.* 2s. 6d.

Mr. Smith has written this glee with ſpirit and boldneſs conſonant to the ſentiment of the poetry, and has conducted the combination with conſiderable ability and judgment. Some of the *points* are extremely good, and the harmony is every where juſt and correct.

"*My Mother,*" *a Song, taken from Original Poems for Infant Minds; ſet to Muſic by Miſs L. H. of Liverpool.* 1s.

We are ſorry not to be able to ſpeak in the higheſt terms of this little effort. The air is by no means conſpicuous for its ſweetneſs or character, and the general effect is languid and unimpreſſive. We ought not, perhaps, in candour, to diſmiſs the article without appriſing Miſs L. H. that we find in the firſt ſymphony a ſuperabundant bar.

Scene, conſiſting of a Solo and Polacca, performed and ſung by Mrs. Billington, in the Opera of Il Fanatico per la Muſica; arranged for the Piano-forte with an Accompaniment for the Flute ad libitum. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Mildmay, by G. G. Ferrari. 3s.

Mr. Ferrari, by his preſent arrangement of this *Scene*, has produced a pleaſing and uſeful exerciſe for the inſtrument for which it is here deſigned. The ſolo is agreeable, and is preceded by a ſhort introductory movement, at once bold, ſimple, and effective; and the polacca is novel and ingenious, and forms a ſtriking and excellent concluſion.

"*My Mary,*" *a favourite Ballad taken from Cowper's Illuſtrations; ſet to Muſic, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by a Lady.* 1s.

Female talents bring with them every claim to our commendation, and we are happy to have to award it here. The melody of this ballad is taſtefully conceived, and calculated to enforce the ſentiment of the poetry. If it cannot boaſt any remarkable novelty, it is regular and connected, and throughout agreeable in its effects.

La Giorgiana, an Andante and Rondo for the Piano-forte; compoſed and dedicated to the Honourable Miſs G. Smith, by P. Anthony Cerri. 2s.

Theſe movements form an excellent ſonetta for the piano-forte. They are not intrinſically good, but are well contraſted, and produce, in ſucceſſion, an effect highly creditable to Mr. Corri's taſte and judgment.

"*My Sweet Louiſa,*" *a favourite Ballad, ſung by Mrs. Stray; the words by Mr. T. L. Lewes; the Muſic compoſed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge.* 1s. 6d.

This little ballad is compoſed in a pleaſant familiar ſtyle, and will not fail to attract the lovers of natural and expreſſive melody. The baſs is judiciouſly choſen, and the accompaniment is arranged with taſte.

Numbers 2, 3, 4, of the Vocal Magazine, conſiſting of Canzonets, Madrigals, Songs, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, Quintetts, Glees, &c. compoſed by Joſeph Kemp. Each Number 3s.

This work, the firſt number of which came under our notice ſome little while ſince, juſtifies the wiſh we then expreſſed reſpecting its ſucceſs. The preſent numbers

bers poſſeſs not only the merit of ſcience and ingenuity, but alſo the recommendation of variety. The airs are eaſy in their ſtyle, and pleaſingly fancied; and the duo, glee, and quartett, are conſtructed with a propriety which beſpeaks the ſound muſician.

"*For Anna, once I cull'd a Flow'r,*" *a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; compoſed by Sir J. A. Stevenſon, Mus Doc.* 1s. 6d.

This glee, or rather ballad harmonized, is a compoſition of ſimple conſtruction and pleaſing effect. The melody, though not very ſtriking, is agreeable in its ſtyle, and the *parts* lie commodious for the voices for which they are deſigned, and are eaſy of *execution.*

The lovers of the fine old Engliſh muſic, eſpecially of that of PURCELL, will be glad to hear that Dr. John Clarke of Cambridge is preparing for publication a volume from the works of our *Britiſh Orpheus*, under the title of the *Beauties of Purcell*; to conſiſt of his moſt favourite and celebrated ſongs, duetts, &c. with an accompaniment for the piano-forte.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

PNEUMONIA	13
Inſania	2
Typhus	9
Dyſpepſia	13
Hypocondriaſis	8
Catarrhus	17
Diarrhœa	8
Dyſenteria	1
Rheumatiſmus	3
Aſthenia	19
Menorrhœa	5
Menorrhagia	2
Anaſarca	5
Hydrops	3
Morbi Infantiles	15
Morbi Cutanei	10

More caſes of pluriſy have occurred within the laſt month than in the ſame ſpace of time the Reporter has before had an opportunity of obſerving.

This is a complaint in which an early and repeated application of the lancet is of the moſt urgent and indiſpenſible neceſſity. If bloodletting be had recourſe to at a proper period, and to a ſufficient extent, which of courſe muſt vary according to the ſymptoms and the ſthemic, or aſthemic, habit of the patient, it will ſeldom fail, without much other aid, to remove a diſeaſe which otherwiſe might, and not unfrequently does, in a ſhort time, terminate in death.

But it is a matter of ſerious and eſſential importance to diſcriminate between genuine pleuriſy and thoſe pains, difficulty of breathing, and other aſſociated ſymptoms which ariſe not from inflammation or a too high excitement, but from merely nervous weakneſs or depreſſion. In the latter caſe veneſection is as improper as in the former it is neceſſary to the preſervation of life. To draw blood from a nervous patient, is like looſening the ſtrings of a muſical inſtrument whoſe tones were defective from deficient tenſion.

Typhus alſo, which for ſome time appeared almoſt obſolete, has of late occurred in a conſiderable number of inſtances. Of the nature of this ſpecies of fever, and the method of treating it, the Reporter has frequently ſaid ſo much, that he has nothing further to add of novelty or importance.

Two inſtances of theological inſanity have recently occurred.

Religion, though in its pure and unadulterated ſtate the beſt regulator and tranquillizer of the paſſions, proves, when debauched or perverted by ſuperſtition or fanaticiſm, a frequent cauſe of mental alienation.

Indiſpenſible buſineſs or diverſity of amuſement are the means principally, if not ſolely, to be depended upon of retarding or averting that advanced and deeply-rooted condition of the diſeaſe, which forbids the anticipation, and precludes even the poſſibility, of a relief.

With no leſs truth than juſtice has Dr. Johnſon repreſented the inſanity of the aſtronomer Imlac as gradually declining under the influence of ſociety and diverſion.—"The ſage confeſſed that ſince he had mingled in the gay tumults of life, and divided his hours by a ſucceſſion of amuſements, he found the conviction of his authority over the ſkies fade gradually from his mind, and began to truſt leſs to an opinion which he never could prove to others, and which he now found

ſubject to variations from cauſes in which reaſon had no part. If (ſays he) I am accidentally left alone for a few hours, my inveterate perſuaſion ruſhes upon my ſoul, and my thoughts are chained down by ſome irreſiſtible violence; but are ſoon diſentangled by the prince's converſation, and inſtantaneouſly releaſed at the entrance of Peknah. I am like a man habitually afraid of ſpectres, who is ſet at eaſe by a lamp, and wonders at the dread which haraſſed him in the dark."

Occupation is neceſſary, but ought to be adapted to the peculiar character of the individual. Upon this principle, the writer preſcribed to one whom he regarded as ſpecifically qualified for the taſk, the compoſing a work of imagination, which advice has actually been of eſſential ſervice to his patient, by the conſequent recovery of his health and ſpirits, and he flatters himſelf that the public will alſo feel indebted for his preſcription.

The Reporter has diſcuſſed ſo frequently, and to ſo diſproportionate an extent, the ſubject of nervous and conſumptive affections, on account of the ſoil of Britain being moſt fertile in their production and the principle nurſery of their growth.

Mania and conſumption are the two evil angels ever hovering over the inhabitants of our iſland.

The writer of this article has been particularly induſtrious and critical in aſcertaining the conſtitutional features, and in endeavouring to impreſs the importance of counteracting a *tendency* to theſe diſeaſes. When either of them be fully formed, and by habit eſtabliſhed, nothing can be of any avail.

To preach to a madman is not more abſurd than to preſcribe for a patient in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption. There is no unguent that you can apply, or oil that you can pour, in order to heal an intellect diſordered, or a maimed and mutilated lung. In the former caſe, you might as well by the ſpell of a profeſſional recipe, attempt to break aſunder the chains that bind the body of a maniac to his floor, as the ſtrong concatenation of thought that is ſtill more cloſely rivetted round his mind.

In the latter caſe likewiſe, of an imperfect and ſhattered viſcus, the endeavour will be equally idle and abſurd. The internal machinery of the living frame, as it was not made, ſo neither, when *broken*, can it be mended by man.

Apprehenſion generally comes too late. A calamity ſeaſonably feared, may, in moſt inſtances, be avoided; but, until death has become certain, the chance of its occurrence is rarely even ſuſpected.

If any time, however ſhort, before the period of deceaſe a phyſician be ſent for, his friends conſole themſelves, and compoſe their conſciences, with the idea "that every thing has been done."

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, April 25, 1807.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ANDERTON John, Ball-greave mill, cotton ſpinner. (Duckworth and Co. Mancheſter

Byrchmore Timothy, Market-ſtreet, victualler. (Hollaway, Chancery-lane

Baker Iſaac, Dudley, linen draper. (Devon and Co. Gray's inn

Ball John, Hatherſett, engineer. (Wilde, jun. Caſtle-ſtreet

Booth William, Holcome brook, ſhopkeeper. (Blakelock, Elm court

Burcher William, Chapel ſtreet, carpenter. (Theakſton and Co. Blackfriars bridge

Barnes Richard, Mancheſter, victualler. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Boggett Joſeph, Brotherton, wheelwright. (Battye, Chancery lane

Carver George, Kipperholme, dealer and chapman. (Evans, Thavies inn

Clayton Thomas Dilworth, tanner. (Clarke and Co. Chancery lane

Carr Benjamin, and Thomas Neale, flax dreſſers. (Townend and Co. York

Cocke Robert, Duckenfield, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Clifford Thomas, Birmingham, mealman. (Smart and Co. Staple's inn

Da Costa Maurice, Sherborne lane, merchant. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry

Douglas Thomas, Horſleydown, corn dealer. (Pringle, Hatton Garden

Eccles Robert, Chorley, cotton manufacturer. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry

Faringdon Thomas, Chicheſter, brazier. (Lake, Lincoln's inn

Finch William, Weſtminſter, dealer and chapman. (Bone and Co. Plymouth dock

Gray James, Eaſt Smithfield, baker. (Noy, Mincing lane

Green Thomas, jun. Blackburn, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Gibſon Joſeph, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, woollen draper. (Feaſdale and Co. Merchant-taylor's hall

Grimſhaw John, jun. muſlin manufacturer. (Wiggleſworth, Gray's inn

Greengraſs Chriſtopher, Purleigh, baker. (Bigg, Hatton garden

Humphry Richard, jun. Honiton, butterfactor. (Townſend and Co. Honiton

Hayter William, South Moulton, victualler. (Devon and Co. Gray's inn

Hagbon Matthew William, Charles ſtreet, linen draper. (Hannam, Covent garden

Ingledew William, Leeds, ſtarch maker. (Battie, Chancery lane

Joynour Reuben Ellis, Briſtol, merchant. (Platt, Temple

Jones Thomas, Birmingham, coal merchant. (Pimton, Hind court

Kenworthy Cornelius, and Edward Kenworthy, Stainland, cotton ſpinners. (Jackſon, Hare court

Kerſhaw

Kerthaw James, Manchester, coal dealer. (Ellis, Curfitor street
Lambert William Barnabus, Manchester, grocer. (Ellis, Curfitor street
Leigh George, Manchester, bread baker. (Ellis, Curfitor street
Mitchell John, Manningham, worsted manufacturer. (Edge, Temple
Mann Robert, Huggin lane, warehouseman. (Adams, Old Jewry
Marshall John, Denby, tanner. (Wilson, Greville street
Nabbs James, Newington-butts, linen draper. (Hind, Temple
Niblett John, Bowbridge, clothier. (Constable, Symond's inn
Newbury Edward, Old Bond street, builder. (Smith and Co. Chapter house
Ogilvy William, jun. George, Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffery square, merchants. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry
Offer William, Birmingham, baker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Parkinson John, and Thomas Parkinson, Liverpool, curriers. (Ellis, Curfitor street
Phillips James, Monmouth, shopkeeper. (Williams, Red Lyon square
Rowe John, Castle street, merchant. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Reid William, and William Webster, Manchester, millwrights. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Reistrick John, Leeds, dealer and chapman. (Battye, Chancery lane
Redfern Thomas, Trowbridge, surgeon, (Williams, Red Lyon square
Rowton Zaccheus, Northampton, factor. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn
Symonds George, Plymouth dock, mercer. (Davies, Lothbury
Sowley Richard, Knowle, cornfactor. (Smart and Co. Staples inn
Shym James, Stratford, victualler. (Smith and Co. Chapter house
Stracy Richard and Josiah Oliver, Cateaton street, factors. (Blunt, Old Pay Office
Scarth Jonathan, Charlton, cotton spinner. (Foulkes and Co. Gray's inn
Sellon Andrew, Honiton, grocer. (Drew and Co. New inn
Turner Samuel, Manchester, inn keeper. (Jackson, Hare court
Tucker William, jun. Exeter, serge manufacturer. (Collins and Co. Spital square
Thompson William, Manchester, grocer. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Thomas John George, Great Yarmouth, linen draper. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Vose John, Preston, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett, Holborn court
Vaughan George, sen. and Richard Mackilwain, Snatchwood. (Platt, Tanfield court
West Stephen Timothy, Castor, scrivener. (Pearson, Gray's inn
Willmot Nathaniel, Wynardisbury, wheelwright. (Richardson, New inn
Wilson Jonathan, White Horse street, dyer. (Oldham, Nag's Head court
Young William, Manchester, victualler. (Johnson and Co. Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams John, Portsea, stopseller. May 5
Alker Margeret, jun. and Elizabeth Alker, Preston, milliners, May 13
Blindell William Welwyn, malster, April 28
Brown Robert, Lloyd's coffee house, insurance broker, May 16
Bristow Charles, Newgate street, linen draper, April 28, final
Baldrey Charles, Framlingham, currier, May 1
Barker Richard, Wellingborough, common carrier, May 12
Banks Richard, Liverpool, sail maker, May 4
Brown Thomas, Penn, miller, May 4
Bowen Henry Richard, Bath, chinaman, May 4
Brewer Thomas, Chippenham, linen draper, May 23, final
Badderley John, Wolverhampton druggist, May 4
Beatson William, and John Beatson, St. Mary-at-hill, brokers, April 21
Bewdley Moses, Manchester, victualler, May 16
Bowker George, and James Chapman, Manchester, corndealers, May 8
Copp John, and William Walker, Stratford, calico-printers, May 16
Crane William Charles, Kensington, brewer, May 1
Colwell Charles, Rathbone place, upholsterer, April 18
Carr John, Pontefract, grocer, May 11
Cabell Samuel, & Walter Powell, Lombard street, bankers April 28
Chadwick James, Stow, calico-printers, April 23
Champion James Henry, Gravesend, grocer, May 7
Currie David, Throgmorton street, merchant, May 12, final
Cumming Peter, Union court, merchant, May 9
Chinnery Francis, Cranbourn passage, linen draper, May 30
Compton Spencer, New street, merchant, May 26
Dearman Richard Barnsley, and Robert Dearman, Pindar-bars, merchants, May 5
Dawes John, Camomile street, mariner, May 9
Dixon Charles, Fenchurch street, brush maker, June 9
Donne Francis Thomas, Walthamstow, broker, May 12, final
Emerson George, and Richard King, jun. St. Thomas the Apostle, brokers, April 21, final
Pearon James Peter, Upper Grafton street, dealer and chapman, April 25, final
Fawcett Thomas, Old Change, merchant, April 14
Firton Elizabeth, Bolton-on-the-moors, milliner, May 9
Favell Michael, Borough, linen draper, April 25
Guy William, Devizes, tinman, April 27
Gwillim Robert, Worship street, dealer in spirituous liquors, April 28
Gandon Peter, Wentworth street, cooper, May 5
Heydon Benjamin Robert, Plymouth, bookseller, April 25, final
Houlding Ralph, and John Houlding, Preston, dealer in liquors, April 14
Hudson Thomas, New Bond street, tavern-keeper, April 14, final
Howett John, St. Martin's lane, carpenter, April 25
Hall William, Silver street, warehouseman, May 5
Hunt Walter, Putney, grocer, May 9
Hube John Christian, Deptford, potter, May 5
Hughes James Fletcher, Wigmore street, stationer, April 25
Hitching Samuel, Kingsland road, victualler, May 5
Hume William, Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn merchant, May 7, final
Hesketh Joseph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers May 11
Harris Robert, Maidstone, woollen draper, May 9
Isard William, East Grimstead, breech maker, April 28
Johnson William, Edgeware road collar maker, May 12
Isaacs George, and Michael Isaacs, Bevis-marks, merchants, April 21
Lindsay Peter, Greenwich, baker, May 1
Lewthwaite John, Liverpool, merchant, May 2
Lewes Joseph, Westminster bridge road, victualler, April 28, final
Lloyd Hugh, Middle Temple lane, money scrivener, May 16
Life George, High Harrowgate, innkeeper, May 11
Life John, Ripley, grocer, May 11
Lench Benjamin John, Curtain road, horse dealer, June 9
Morgan Richard, Aberdare, apothecary, May 1
Manley Charles, Lyon's inn, merchant, May 2
Montieth James, and James Sequeira, Gracechurch street, druggists, May 12
Miles Samuel, Bristol, cornfactor, May 7, final
Maitland David, Wigan, Walter Campbell, London, and William Wright, Liverpool, May 2
Morley John, Sewardstone, miller, May 9
Noble James, Kensington Gravel Pits, brewer, May 1
Norman Thomas, Shenstone, innholder, May 9
Oakes John, Union street, coal merchant, May 16 final
Papillon Peter James, St. Swithin's lane, merchant, April 21
Phillips Benjamin, and William Baron, Ewer street, druggrinders, May 9
Pritchard Jone Storey, Wigmore street, grocer, April 18
Pickup James, Burnley, cotton spinner, May 6
Pearty Bryan, Kindal, skinner, May 8, final
Phillips Michael, Norris street, grocer, May 5, final
Roberts Thomas, Nelstone, grocer, May 4, final
Russell John, Moorfields, broker, April 21, final
Roberts Henry, Arreton, John Roberts, of Newport, and Mark Gregory, of King's Arms yard, bankers, April 23
Ross Alexander, Minories, merchant, May 9
Rodd Edmund, London street merchant, April 14
Robertson James, and James Hutchison, Fleet-street, oilmen, May 26
Rouse William, Worcester, silversmith, May 4
Ross Bernard, New City Chambers merchant, May 5
Schneider Richard William Ulric, White Lion court, merchant, April 18
Stutterd Thomas, Lindley Jabez Stutterd, Lindley and Thomas Littlewood, of Old Field, merchants, April 20
Scott John, and George Scott, South street, merchants, April 14
Smethurst James, and James Mangnall, Bolton, dimity manufacturers, April 28
Smedley Isaac, Maiden lane, hosier, April 14
Sergent Francis, Wakefield, innkeeper, April 30 final
Southard George, New Bond street, linen draper, May 5
Scurry Francis, Kent road, coal dealer, May 5, final
Treadgold John, Portsea, cabinet maker April 25
Tydeman John Simpson, Colchester, ironmonger, April 30
Tinkley George, and John Rilk, Mead's court, leatherdressers, May 2
Wilkinson James, Leeds, dyer, April 23
Winch William, Tothill street, butcher, April 25, final
Wright John, Kebroyd Mill, cotton spinner, April 23
Wilson William, Colchester, merchant, April 27
Wheatley John, Mark lane, cornfactor, April 25
Willacy John, William Willacy, and Thomas Willacy, Liverpool, millers, April 27
Wilson John, Kendal, tallow chandler, May 9
Wilkinson Samuel, and Joseph Burrough, High Wycombe, linen drapers, May 9, final
Watton Samuel, Blakeney, corn merchant, May 5
Webster John, and Joseph Harrison, Liverpool, merchants, May 12

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was received on the 12th of April at the office of Viſcount Caſtlereagh, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Brigadier-General Auchmuty, to the Right Hon. William Windham:

SIR, *Monte Video, Feb.* 6, 1807.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty's troops under my command have taken by aſſault, and after a moſt determined reſiſtance, the important fortreſs and city of Monte Video.

The Ardent, with her convoy, arrived at Maldonado on the 5th of January; and I immediately took under my orders the troops from the Cape commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Backhouſe. On the 13th, I evacuated that place without oppoſition, leaving a ſmall garriſon on the Iſland of Gorriti.

On conſulting with Rear-Admiral Stirling, it was determined to attack Monte Video; and I landed on the morning of the 18th, to the Weſtward of the Caretas rocks, in a ſmall bay, about nine miles from the town. The enemy were in great force, with guns on the heights, when we diſembarked; but they did not advance to oppoſe us, and ſuffered me to take a ſtrong poſition, about a mile from the ſhore. A trifling cannonade, and ſome firing at the outpoſts, commenced in the afternoon, and continued occaſionally during our ſtay on that ground.

On the 19th we moved towards Monte Video. The right column, under the honourable Brigadier-General Lumley was early oppoſed. About four thouſand of the enemy's horſe occupied two heights to his front and right. As we advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape opened upon us; but a ſpirited charge in front, from the light battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, diſperſed the corps oppoſed to him, with the loſs of a gun. The enemy on the flank did not wait a ſimilar movement, but retreated. They continued retiring before us, and permitted us, without any further oppoſition, except a diſtant cannonade, to take up a poſition about two miles from the citadel. Our advanced poſts occupied the ſuburbs, and ſome ſmall parties were poſted cloſe to the works; but in the evening the principal part of the ſuburbs was evacuated.

The next morning the enemy came out of the town and attacked us with their whole force, about ſix thouſand men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns; the right, conſiſting of cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column puſhed in our advanced poſts, and preſſed ſo hard on our outpicquet, of four hundred men, that Colonel Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th, under Major Campbell, to their ſupport: theſe companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it; the charge was as gallantly received and great numbers fell on both ſides; at length the column began to give way, when it was ſuddenly and impetuouſly attacked in flank by the rifle corps, and light battalion, which I had ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all ſides, and was purſued, with great ſlaughter and the loſs of a gun, to the town. The right column, obſerving the fate of their companions, rapidly retired, without coming into action.

The loſs of the enemy was conſiderable, and has been eſtimated at fifteen hundred men; their killed might amount to between two and three hundred; we have taken the ſame number of priſoners, but the principle part of the wounded got back into the town; I am happy to add, that ours was comparitively trifling.

The conſequences of this affair were greater than the action itſelf. Inſtead of finding ourſelves ſurrounded with horſe, and a petty warfare at our poſts, many of the inhabitants of the country ſeparated, and retired to their ſeveral villages, and we were allowed quietly to ſet down before the town.

From the beſt information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Monte Video were weak, and the garriſon by no means diſpoſed to make an obſtinate reſiſtance; but I found the works truly reſpectable, with one hundred and ſixty pieces of cannon; and they were ably defended.

The enemy, being in poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Ratones, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us, as we apprehended. A two-gun battery was conſtructed on the 23d to keep them in check, and our poſts were extended to the harbour, and completely ſhut in the garriſon on the land ſide. Their communication was ſtill, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and proviſions: even water for the garriſon was obtained by theſe means; for the wells that ſupply the town were in our poſſeſſion.

On the 25th, we opened batteries of four twenty-four-pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and ſmaller veſſels came in, as cloſe as they could with ſafety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garriſon was not intimidated into a ſurrender, I conſtructed, on the 28th, a battery of ſix twenty-four pounders, within a thouſand yards of the South Eaſt baſtion of the citadel, which I was informed was in ſo weak a ſtate that it might be eaſily breached. The para-

pet

pet was ſoon in ruins, but the rampart received little injury, and I was ſoon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular ſiege; the only proſpect of ſucceſs that preſented itſelf was to erect a battery as near as poſſible to a wall by the ſouth gate, that joins the works to the ſea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a ſix-gun battery within ſix hundred yards, and though it was expoſed to a very ſuperior fire from the enemy, which has been inceſſant during the whole of the ſiege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d inſtant. Many reaſons induced me not to delay the aſſault, though I was aware the troops would be expoſed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were iſſued for the attack an hour before daybreak the enſuing morning, and a ſummons was ſent to the governor in the evening to ſurrender the town. To this meſſage no anſwer was returned.

The troops deſtined for the aſſault conſiſted of the rifle corps under Major Gardner, the light infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg and Major Trotter, the grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 38th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel vaſſal and Major Nugent.

They were ſupported by the 40th regiment under Major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieutenant-Colonel Butler and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, conſiſting of the 17th light dragoons, detachment of the 20th and 21ſt light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71ſt, and a corps of 700 marines and ſeamen, were encamped under Brigadier-General Lumley, to protect our rear.

At the appointed hour the troops marched to the aſſault. They approached near the breach before they were diſcovered, when a deſtructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the muſketry of the garriſon, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loſs would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open, but during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricadoed it with hides, ſo as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark. The head of the column miſſed the breach, and when it was approached it was ſo ſhut up, that it was miſtaken for the untouched wall. In this ſituation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was diſcerned by Captain Renny of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and glorioufly fell as he mounted it. Our gallant ſoldiers ruſhed to it, and, difficult as it was of acceſs, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal ſtreets, and their fire for a ſhort time, was deſtructive: but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the ſtreets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with Colonel Browne, followed. They alſo miſſed the breach, and twice paſſed through the fire of the batteries, before they found it.

The 87th regiment was poſted near the North gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was ſo great that they could not wait. They ſcaled the walls and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At daylight every thing was in our poſſeſſion except the citadel, which made a ſhew of reſiſtance, but ſoon ſurrendered, and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the ſtreets.

The gallantry diſplayed by the troops during the aſſault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town ſpeak ſo fully in their praiſe, that it is unneceſſary for me to ſay how highly I am pleaſed with their conduct. The ſervice they have been engaged in ſince we landed, has been uncommonly ſevere and laborious, but not a murmur has eſcaped them; every thing I wiſhed has been effected with order and cheerfulneſs.

Our loſs during the ſiege was trifling, particularly as we were not ſheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of ſhot and ſhell was inceſſant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the aſſault. Many moſt valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple of the 40th was the only field officer killed. Lieutenant-Colonels Vaſſal and Brownrigg, and Major Tucker are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to ſay that the two former are ſeverely ſo. The enemy's loſs was very great, about height hundred killed, five hundred wounded, and the governor Don Paſquil Ruis Huidobro, with upwards of two thouſand officers and men are priſoners. About fifteen hundred eſcaped in boats or ſecreted themſelves in the town.

From Brigadier-General the honourable W. Lumley and from Colonel Browne, I have received the moſt able and the moſt zealous aſſiſtance and ſupport. The former protected the line from the enemy during our march, and covered our rear during the ſiege. The latter conducted it with great judgment and determined bravery.

The eſtabliſhed reputation of the royal artillery has been firmly ſupported by the company under my orders, and I conſider myſelf much indebted to Captains Watſon, Dickſon, Carmichael, and Willgreſs, for their zealous and able exertions. Captain Fanſhaw of the engineers was equally zealous, and though young in the ſervice conducted himſelf with ſuch propriety that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable officer. Owing to great fatigue he was taken ill in the midſt of our operations, and Captain Dixon readily undertook his office, and executed it with the greateſt judgment.

From the heads of corps and departments, from the general ſtaff of the army, from the medical,

medical, and from my own perſonal ſtaff, I have received the moſt prompt and cheerful aſſiſtance.

It is inſufficient to ſay, that the utmoſt cordiality has ſubſiſted between Rear-Admiral Stirling and myſelf; I have received from him the moſt friendly attention, and every thing in his power to grant.

The captains and officers of the navy have been equally zealous to aſſiſt us; but I feel particularly indebted to Captains Donnelly and Palmer for their great exertions. They commanded a corps of marines and ſeamen that were landed, and were eſſentially uſeful to us with the guns, and in the batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and ſtores.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Major Tucker, who was wounded at the aſſault; and as he has long been in my confidence, I beg leave to refer you to him for further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. AUCHMUTY,

Brigadier-General commanding.

To the Right Honourable William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that Lieutenant-Colonels vaſſal and Brownrigg both died yeſterday of their wounds. I had flattered myſelf with hopes of their recovery; but a rapid mortification has deprived his Majeſty of two moſt able and gallant officers.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing of the forces under the command of Brigadier General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, between the 16th of January, the day of landing at the Punta De Caretas, to the 20th of January inclusive.

Between 16th and 20th Ult.—1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, miſſing. *During the ſiege*—1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 12 rank and file wounded; 71 rank and file, miſſing. *At the aſſault*—5 majors, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 105 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants 4 enſigns, 4 ſtaff, 18 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 235 rank and file, wounded

Total—1 major, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors. 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 4 ſtaff, 20 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 366 rank and file wounded; 8 rank and file, miſſing.

Captains Willgreſs and Crookſhanks, and 31 rank and file, included in the above, have ſince returned to their duty.

J. BRADFORD, Dep. Adj. Gen

Officers killed and wounded.

Killed upon landing—Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of the 40th. *Slightly wounded upon Landing.*—Major Trotter, of the 88d. Major Campbell, of the 40th. Captain Willgreſs, of the Royal Artillery. Captain Crookſhanks, of the 38th. Captain Rogers, of the 40th. Lieutenant Chawner, of the 95th.—*Killed during the ſiege.* Captain Beaumont, of the 87th. *Wounded during the ſiege.*—Lieutenant O'Brien, of the 87th. The Honourable G. Irby, Midſhipman. *Killed in the aſſault.*—Major Dalrymple, of the 40th. Captain Rennie, of ditto. Lieutenant Alſton, of ditto. Captain Maſon, of the 38th. Lieutenant Irwine, of the 87th. Captain Dickenſon, of the 95th. *Wounded in the aſſault.* Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg, of the 11th, ſince dead. Lieutenant Smith, of the 40th. Enſign Cancern, of ditto. Lieutenant Evans, of the 87th, ſeverely. Lieutenant M'Rea, of ditto. ſeverely. Lieutenant Colonel vaſſal, of the 38th, ſince dead. Captain Shipton, of ditto, ſeverely. Lieutenant Brownſon, of ditto, dangerouſly. Enſign White, of ditto, ſeverely. Enſign Willſhire, of ditto, ſlightly. Enſign Fraſer, of ditto, ſince dead. Paymaſter Willſhire, of ditto, ſeverely. Adjutant Hewill, of ditto, dangerouſly. Aſſiſtant-Surgeon Garrat, of ditto, ſlightly. Captain Whetham, of the 40th, ſeverely. Lieutenant Wallace, of ditto, dangerouſly. Lieutenant Johnſon, of ditto, ſeverely. Lieutenant Ramus, of ditto, ſeverely. Major Tucker, of the 72d, ſlightly. Aſſiſtant-Surgeon Wildair, of the 87th, ſeverely. Lieutenant Scanlan, of the 95th, ſlightly. Lieutenant M'Namara, of ditto, ſlightly.

Captain Donnelly, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ardent, arrived on the morning of the 12th of April, at the Admiralty-office, with diſpatches from Rear-Admiral Stirling, commanding a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Rio de la Plata, of which the following are copies:

Diadem, off Monte Video, 8th Feb. 1807.

SIR,

I have peculiar ſatisfaction in congratulating my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty on the capture of Monte Video, as well from the importance of the conqueſt, as from the honour which has thereby been acquired by his Majeſty's arms.

Immediately on the arrival of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at Maldonado, it was determined to inveſt this place, and and having aſſembled our force off the Iſland of Flores, a deſcent was effected on the 16th Ultimo, near Carretea Point, which is about ſeven miles to the Eaſtward of the town. The enemy had aſſembled in conſiderable numbers, and with ſeveral pieces of Artillery ſeemed determined to oppoſe our progreſs.

The navigation of the Rio de la Plata, with the ſtrong breezes which we have experienced for ſeveral weeks, rendered the landing of troops, and aſſiſting their operations, very difficult, but the place choſen was happily adapted

adapted to allow the covering veſſels, under the direction of Captain Hardyman, to approach ſo cloſe as to command the beach, and notwithſtanding the weather threatened, and was unfavourable, the ſoldiers got all on ſhore without a ſingle accident of any kind, and were in poſſeſſion of the heights before ſix o'clock, with ſuch things as the general wanted.

On the 19th the army moved forwards, and as an attempt to haraſs the rear was expected. I directed boats to proceed cloſe along ſhore to look out for and bring off any wounded men, whilſt the covering veſſels were placed to prevent the enemy from giving annoyance, and I had the happineſs to hear that all the ſufferers were brought off in deſpite of well directed efforts to deſtroy them. In the evening I dropped, with the fleet, off Chico Bay, near which the army encamped, within two miles of the city.

I had landed about eight hundred ſeamen and royal marines, under the orders of Capt. Donnelly, to act with the troops; and, as I ſaw no advantage could reſult from any effort of ſhips againſt a ſtrong fortreſs, well defended at all points, and which, from the ſhallowneſs of the water, could not be approached within a diſtance to allow ſhot to be of any uſe, I diſpoſed the ſquadron ſo as to prevent any eſcape from the harbour, as well as to impede a communication between Colonna and Buenos Ayres, and confined my whole attention to give every poſſible aſſiſtance in forwarding the ſiege, by landing guns from the line of battle ſhips, with ammunition, ſtores, proviſions, and every thing required by the commander of the forces.

The diſtance which the ſhips lay from the ſhore, with the almoſt conſtant high winds and ſwell we had, and the great way every thing was to be dragged by the ſeamen, up a heavy ſandy road, made the duty exceſſively laborious. The ſquadron had almoſt daily fourteen hundred men on ſhore, and this ſhip was often left with only thirty men on board.

The defence made by the enemy protracted the ſiege longer than was expected, and reduced our ſtock of powder ſo low that the king's ſhips, with all the tranſports, and what a fleet of merchantmen had for ſale could not have furniſhed a further conſumption for more than two days, when a practicable breach was fortunately made, and on the 3d inſtant, early in the morning, the town and citadel were moſt gallantly carried by ſtorm.

In a converſation with the general on the preceding day, I had made ſuch diſpoſition of the ſmaller veſſels and armed boats, as appeared moſt likely to anſwer a deſired purpoſe, and ſo ſoon as Fort Saint Philip was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops, lieutenant William Milne, with the armed launches, took poſſeſſion of the iſland of Rattones, mounting ten guns and garriſoned by ſeventy men, which ſurrendered without any reſiſtance, although it is well adapted for defence, and might have given conſiderable annoyance. A very fine frigate mounting twenty-eight guns was ſet fire to by her crew, and blew up with an awful exploſion; as alſo three gun boats, but the other veſſels in the harbour were ſaved by the exertion of our people.

It has been much the cuſtom to ſpeak ſlightly of the reſiſtance to be expected from the Spaniards in this country; and with confidence of the facility which has been given to naval operations, by a prior knowledge of the river, but the battles lately fought prove the former opinion to be erroneous, and experience evinces that all the information hitherto acquired has not prevented the moſt formidable difficulties.

The conduct of the captains, officers, ſeamen, and royal marines of the ſhips and veſſels, which I kept with me for this ſervice, has met with my entire approbation; and I feel perſuaded that I ſhould have had occaſion to expreſs my ſatisfaction with the exertions of the officers and crews of the Diomede and Protector, if I had not been obliged to detach them on other ſervice.

CHARLES STIRLING.

Total—6 ſeamen killed, 28 wounded, 4 miſſing.

The ſhips taken in the harbour were 57, beſides 15 ſloop-rigged gun boats; 6 row boats with guns.

Nothing but ſome affairs of outpoſts have occurred between the Ruſſian and French armies ſince the bloody battle of Eylau. The ſiege of Stralſund has been raiſed, and the Swedes have gained conſiderable advantages over the retreating French.

Admiral Duckworth having paſſed the Dardanelles with an Engliſh fleet, anchored before Conſtantinople, with a view to give weight to the negociations with the Porte. The foreign journals in the French intereſt have given ſome details of this buſineſs, not worth repeating; but official diſpatches from the Engliſh Admiral are daily expected.

Various inſurrections, which have broken out in India, ſeem to call for the exertion of more wiſdom in the Engliſh government than it is feared appertain to the preſent adminiſtration.

At home we have to record another event, which has excited great alarm among the friends of their country and the principles of its conſtitution—we mean the SUDDEN DISSOLUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT AFTER IT HAD SAT BUT A FEW MONTHS!

MARRIAGES,

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

DAVID SCOTT, eſq. of Dunninald, Forfarſhire, to Miſs Caroline Grindall, of Portland-place.

Capt. Stuart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Anſon, ſiſter to Viſcount A.

Walter Smythe, eſq. of Brambridge, Hants, to Miſs Louiſa Boycott, daughter of the late Thomas B, eſq. of Rudge, Salop.

William Phillimore, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Almeria Thornton, youngeſt daughter of the late Godfrey T. eſq. of Muggahangar, Bedfordſhire.

Lieut. Col. Read, of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Reade, only daughter and heireſs of the late Thomas R. eſq. of Little Stoke, Oxfordſhire.

The Hon. Col. Parker, of Enſham-hall, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Eliza Wolſtenholme, daughter of William W. eſq. of Holly-hill, Suſſex.

At Walthamſtow, M. T. Harris, eſq. ſecond ſon of General H. of Belmont, Kent, to Emma, youngeſt daughter of the late William Money, eſq.

Dennis O'Leary, eſq. of Groſvenor-place, to Miſs Ellen Hutton, daughter of Dr. H. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Newington, William Mordue, eſq. of Wallſend, Northumberland, to Miſs Letitia Macnab, of South-place, Kennington.

At Sunbury, W. T. Williams, eſq. of Charlotte place, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Crawſhay, of Cyfartha, Glamorganſhire.

Capt. C. Kempthorne Quaſh, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Mary Anne Owen, of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand.

John S. Story, eſq. of St. Alban's, to Miſs Bridecake, of Craven-ſtreet.

At Acton, James Wolfe Murray, eſq. of Cringlebe, North Britain, to Miſs Iſabella Strange, eldeſt daughter of James S. eſq. in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Francis Deſanges, third ſon of William D. eſq. of Spitalfields, to Miſs Amelia Kuſe, eldeſt daughter of George K. eſq. of Chicheſter.

At Edmonton, James Lonſdale, eſq. of Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Thornton, of Southgate.

DIED.

In Berner's-ſtreet, in his 46th year, *John Opie, eſq.* Profeſſor of Painting in the Royal Academy.—*A particular account of this eminent artiſt, will be given in our next Number.*

Mrs. Blegborough, wife of Henry B. eſq. of Richmond, Yorkſhire, 71.

In Broad-court, Bow-ſtreet, *Mr. Mark Supple*, a native of the ſouth of Ireland, and upwards of 25 years a reporter of the debates in parliament for various newſpapers.

In Hanover-ſquare, *John Tirel Morin*, eſq.

In James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in his 34th year, *Mr. Joſeph Francis*, a man of great worth, and the moſt amiable diſpoſition; and who, it was fondly hoped, would long have been a bleſſing to ſociety in the ſtation which he occupied, and a ſource of happineſs to many friends by whom he is deeply lamented.

In Cannon-ſtreet, in her 45th year, *Mrs. Sarah Muckleſton*, wife of Mr. Rowland M. She poſſeſſed and conſtantly exemplified truly Chriſtian piety and cheerfulneſs, and was eminently exemplary in her reſignation to the diſpenſations of Providence in ſeaſons of perſonal affliction and domeſtic calamity. Few perſons have adorned the relations of a wife, a mother, and a friend, with greater affection, fidelity, and zeal. As in her diſpoſition and deportment through life ſhe had conſtantly glorified God and ſerved her generation according to his will, ſo, in her illneſs and death, ſhe was eminently ſupported and animated by hopes full of glory and immortality. Tenderly as ſhe loved her family and friends, yet ſhe "deſired rather to depart and be with Chriſt," that ſhe might glorify and enjoy him for ever. Her demiſe has occaſioned an irreparable chaſm in her family and the circle of her friends. Her remains were interred in Bunhill-fields burying-ground.

In Carter lane, Doctor's-commons, *Mr. Kyd Wake*, printer, who, in the year 1795, was convicted of inſulting his Majeſty on his way to the parliament-houſe, and ſuffered an impriſonment of five years for it. His death was occaſioned by his being cruſhed between the wheel of a waggon and a poſt in Paul's-chain, St. Paul's Church-yard.

In Store-ſtreet, Bedford ſquare, *Mrs. Leigh*, relict of Gerard L. eſq. of Doctors'-commons.

At Iſlington, *Mrs. Ayſcough*, widow of Mr. William A. of Windſor, 82.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Lionel Colmore, eſq.*

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, the *youngeſt daughter* of David Sutherland, eſq.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, *Robert Catts, eſq.* late commiſſary of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, 51.

Lieutenant-colonel Bromfield, of Southfield, in Jamaica, ſecond brother to Stephen B. eſq. of Haſſington Mains, Berwickſhire.

In Cumberland-ſtreet, *Mrs. Abernethie*, wife of John A. eſq.

At St. James's-palace, the *Hon. Frances Tracy*, firſt bed-chamber woman to her Majeſty, and only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Viſcount T. 93.

At her mother's houſe, in Harley-ſtreet, in the 12th year of her age, the *Hon. Miſs Anne Rodney*, youngeſt daughter of Lady R. and ſiſter to the preſent Lord R.

At

At his ſeat at Stanton Downham, Suffolk, in his 79th year, *Charles Sloane, Earl of Cadogan, Viſcount Chelſea*, and a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. This venerable nobleman was twice married. By his firſt lady he had ſix ſons, three of whom died in the ſervice of their country. Thomas, who was in the royal navy, was loſt in the Glorieux man of war; George, who was in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, was killed in India; and Edward, who was a captain in the army, fell a victim to the climate, at St. Lucie. His Lordſhip's two eldeſt daughters, by his ſecond marriage, are the wives of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Welleſley, and the Hon. Henry Welleſley, brother to Marquis Welleſley. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his ſon, Charles Henry Viſcount Chelſea, now Earl of Cadogan.

In Whitechapel, *Mrs. Cuff*, wife of Joſeph C. eſq.

In Queen-ſquare, *Anna Maria*, third daughter of J. Nailer, eſq.

In Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, *Mrs. Thomſon.*

At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, *Walter Lang, eſq.*

In Gracechurch-ſtreet, *John Poole Baratty, eſq.*

At the Chapter Coffee-houſe, Paternoſter-row, *Miſs Elizabeth Brunn.*

In Harley-ſtreet, *Lady Alſton*, relict of Sir R. A. bart. of Odell, Bedfordſhire.

At Stamford-hill, *Henry George Heintz, eſq.* eldeſt ſon of Elias H.

In Mile-end-road, *Francis Newham, eſq.* 74.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, *Mrs. Allen*, 90.—*J. Randall, eſq.* formerly of Queenhithe.

At his houſe in Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury, deeply lamented by all who knew him, *William George Sibley, eſq.* treaſurer of the Hon. Eaſt-India Company. In his official department he invariably diſcharged his duty with fidelity and aſſiduity, and in all reſpects with ſatisfaction to the company and honour to himſelf. He was a loyal ſubject, and a real and true patriot. In private life, a tender and affectionate huſband, a ſteady friend to the deſerving, kind to the poor, and benevolent to all. An enemy to all oſtentation, he was religious without the leaſt tincture of bigotry, and ſtrictly moral without the affectation of being better than others: throughout life he ſtood approved in every ſenſe of the word a truly good and upright man. He has bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to his widow, whom he appointed executrix to his will, and his brother executor; and, being deſirous to relieve them as much as poſſible from perſonal attention to the truſt, he added a gentleman of the law to aſſiſt them, leaving him a ſuitable legacy for the trouble it might occaſion him. The late Mr. Sibley had been many years a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a governor of Chriſt's, and likewiſe of the Foundling, Hoſpitals; under the chapel of which latter charity his remains were depoſited on the 28th of March, attended by his relations, two other gentlemen, and the clergy belonging to the Foundling; ſeveral of the governors meeting the funeral in the chapel to pay their laſt tributes to a departed and reſpected friend. The ſervice was moſt ſolemnly performed by the Rev. John Lee Martin, rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-ſquare, the children of the hoſpital concluding it with a pſalm appropriate to the melancholy occaſion.

In Weſtmoreland-ſtreet, Mary-le-bone, in her 27th year, *Mrs. M. Leach*, a beautiful but unfortunate young woman, who for upwards of three years performed many of the principal parts in Mr. Collins's company at the theatres of Portſmouth, Southampton, Chicheſter, and Wincheſter. She joined this company in September, 1802, and had been during that ſummer performing at Brighton. She quitted Mr. Collins in the beginning of 1806, with expectations which were cruelly diſappointed. In April, 1806, ſhe went to Waterford in Ireland, where ſhe remained but a ſhort time. She tried the theatres of Youghall and Trallee. While at the latter place, ſhe received an offer from the managers of the Dublin theatre. After ſuffering many hardſhips, in travelling 160 miles in a common Iriſh car in the depth of winter, being eleven days on the road, ſhe arrived at Dublin. Unfortunately, ſhe did not pleaſe the Dublin audience; and, after performing three or four times, ſhe gave it up and came to London, with little money and no proſpect of any engagement. The vexation produced by theſe and other unfortunate circumſtances, brought on a diſorder which ſoon terminated her exiſtence in the prime of life.

At Brompton, aged 73, *Sawrey Gilpin, eſq. R. A.* a celebrated painter, particularly of horſes and wild animals. He was deſcended from an ancient family in the county of Cumberland, which has given to the world many characters juſtly celebrated for their talents and virtues. He was born at Carliſle (of which city his only ſurviving brother, Joſeph Dacre Gilpin, eſq. is the preſent mayor), and in early youth, under the inſtruction of a moſt excellent and ingenious father, imbibed, along with his late brother, the Rev. William Gilpin, the touriſt, a ſtrong propenſity for the polite arts. This was ripened as he advanced in life, into a conſpicuous talent, and enabled him to execute paintings, which are juſtly admired for the great truth and ſpirit of the compoſition, and extreme chaſteneſs of colouring. His excellence conſiſted entirely in pourtraying animals, the anatomy of which he was completely converſant with, from the humbleſt of the domeſtic tribe to the roaring wanderers of the woods. He ſelected thoſe in groupes, the admirable imitations of which will confer a laſting celebrity upon his name. Many of his moſt capital pictures are in the poſſeſſion of noblemen and collectors. The Prince of Wales's and the Duke of Hamilton's

collections are both enriched with the productions of his pencil; but, we believe, his chef-d'œuvre is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Whitbread. It conſiſts of a group of tigers, and is a noble and ſpirited compoſition. He excelled much in giving an expreſſion of terrible, but majeſtic fierceneſs, to that nobleſt of all animals, the lion; ſome of his ſlighter ſketches, ſtudied from the life, give a ſtriking repreſentation of the ſullen dignity which is the peculiar characteriſtic of that royal animal. The etchings of cattle, which accompany his brother's deſcriptive writings, are his productions.

At Plymouth, *Lieutenant-colonel John Hatfield.* He was born on the 14th of February, 1738, at the ſeat of his father, the Rev. Leonard Hatfield, Killanure, near Athlone, in the county of Weſtmeath, Ireland. Early evincing a predilection for an active life, in the year 1755, he became a midſhipman in the royal navy; but ſhortly after exchanging the naval for military ſervice, he received a pair of colours in the 43d regiment of foot; and was a partaker of the glory acquired by the ever to be regretted Wolfe, on the plains of Quebec. During that war, he was engaged in all the moſt memorable ſcenes of victory and conqueſt in the weſtern hemiſphere, which have ſhed ſuch luſtre on the adminiſtration of the great William Pitt; and towards the concluſion of the conteſt, he was dangerouſly wounded at Jamaica, by the falling of a barrack, cauſed by the exploſion of a magazine. At the peace that followed this ſeries of victories, the regiment returned to England; and previous to the diſaſtrous war that followed, he roſe to the rank of captain of the grenadiers. The regiment being detached to America on the eve of that war, he was preſent when the firſt blood was unhappily ſpilled in that conteſt; and during the continuance of it, he was actively employed in a ſeries of arduous ſervices, being chiefly both in that and the preceding war attached to the flank companies. Towards the cloſe of the war, after the ſurrender of Charleſtown, South Carolina, in conſideration of his merit and ſervices, and to relieve his conſtitution, greatly injured by the latter, he was appointed by Sir Henry Clinton governor of the forts on Sullivan's Iſlands, commanding the approach to that town by water, which he held during the war. After the regiment returned to England, his health being much impaired, he petitioned his Majeſty for the command of an independent company; and ſoon after was, in conſequence of this application, appointed to the garriſon of Plymouth, where he reſided in that capacity for many years, until the laſt alteration in that department, when he retired from the ſervice on full pay. On the 19th of March, 1783, he was appointed major in the army; and on the 1ſt of March, 1794, he roſe to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From the complaints contracted during the ſpace of thirty years paſſed in active ſervice, his health for many years was very indifferent, but his ſpirits ſeldom failed; and though for the laſt two or three years he had been gradually declining, yet his death may in ſome degree be attributed to grief, for the loſs of an highly-eſteemed and reſpectable friend, who expired in the prime of life. The conduct of Colonel Hatfield, during the former part of his life, procured him, from his companions and acquaintance, the honourable epithet of *honeſt Jack Hatfield!* That his attachment to early friendſhip was ſincere, the circumſtance before-mentioned bears ample teſtimony: that he was a faithful friend and well-wiſher to the united empire, the writer of this ſketch can truly aſſert; and that he was a meritorious and loyal ſervant of the public, and deſerving the thanks of a grateful country and its illuſtrious ſovereign, will be proved from the following liſt of his ſervices:—

1755 } He ſerved as a midſhipman in the royal
1756 } navy.

1757 Was appointed enſign in the 43d regiment, and ſerved in Nova Scotia againſt the Acadians and Indians.

1759 At the reduction of Quebec, under General Wolfe.

1760 At the defence of Quebec, under General Murray; and at the reduction of Montreal, and Canada, under Lord Amherſt.

1761 At the reduction of Martinique, under General Monckton.

1762 With the light infantry of the army under General Walſh, at the reduction of the Grenades, St. Vincent's, and St Lucie.

At the taking of the Havannah, under the Earl of Albemarle.

1763 Dangerouſly wounded at Jamaica.

1764 Returned to England, and continued doing duty with the regiment.

1771 Purchaſed a captain-lieutenancy.

1774 Went out with the regiment to Boſton, was then captain of grenadiers, and ſerved in that capacity in the following ſervices:

1775 At Lexington, under the Duke of Northumberland; under Sir William Howe at Bunker's Hill, Brook Line, Long Iſland, White Plains, Fort Waſhington, New York Iſland, Brandywine, German Town, and in all the movements of that army during the winter and ſummer campaigns of 1777 and 1778.

Under Earl Cornwallis a ſummer and winter's campaign through the Jerſeys.

1778 Under Sir Henry Clinton at the evacuation of Philadelphia; at the affair of Monmouth, in the Jerſeys.

1779 and 1780 } At the ſiege of Charleſtown, South Carolina. Appointed governor of the forts on Sullivan's Iſland.

1783 Evacuated ſaid forts, and returned to England.

In

In Fleet-ſtreet, *Mr. John Pridden*, lately a bookſeller there: one of the many inſtances that integrity and perſeverance introduce their attendant votaries to eaſe, affluence, and ſatisfaction. To animate others to appreciate the value of unſullied honour, or bear up againſt the torrent of ſtern oppreſſion, a few particulars reſpecting the life of this truly worthy man cannot be here omitted. He was born July 20, 1728, at Old Martin-hall, in the parishes of Ellesmere and Whittington, in Shropſhire, of very reſpectable and rather wealthy parents. But his father dying when he was only twelve years old, and his mother marrying again, the object of our remarks ſoon experienced the moſt unmerciful and cruel treatment of his ſtep-father. Indeed, the ſeverity he endured was ſo great that he was frequently laid up, and often reſcued by his neighbours from the tyrannic graſp of his father-in-law. Nothing could ſubdue the inexorable temper of his foſter parent; and the oppreſſed youth determined to leave his home, and try his fortune in the metropolis. This happened ſoon after the breaking out of the French war in 1744, when, having proceeded on his journey as far as Worceſter, and finding there a hot preſs for ſoldiers, he did not reliſh the probability of a military attachment, but adopted what he conceived to be the leaſt of two evils, and returned. For this ſelf-defenſive offence he was regularly and ſyſtematically thraſhed every Tueſday and Saturday for nearly three years, when, unable any longer to endure his unmerited ſufferings, he once more bade an eternal adieu to his unpropitious habitation, and arrived in London on the 25th of March, 1748, where he ſoon found protectors in the late Mr. Nourſe, of the Strand, and Mr. Richard Manby, of Ludgate-hill; the latter of whom he ſucceeded in buſineſs. He married, March 27, 1757, Anne, daughter of Mr. Humphry Gregory, of Twemlow, near Whitchurch, Shropſhire, by whom he had fourteen children, nine of whom died young, of the ſmall-pox, and two ſons and three daughters now ſurvive him. His wife died April 1, 1801. The libraries of many very eminent and diſtinguiſhed characters paſſed through his hands; his offers on purchaſing them were liberal; and, being content with ſmall profits, he ſoon found himſelf ſupported by a numerous and reſpectable ſet of friends, not one of whom ever quitted him. Before the American revolution, his houſe was the rendezvous of the clergy of that country; and when that unfortunate event took place, both his purſe and his table were open to their wants. About twenty-two years ago he became totally blind, but was relieved from that malady by the judicious hand of Baron de Wenzel, and enjoyed his eye-ſight to the laſt. He was naturally of a weak habit of body; but his e[illegible]e temperance and uninterrupted comp[illegible] of mind inſured to him an almoſt conſtant flow of health and ſpirits. To do good was his delight; to communicate happineſs to all he could was his unceaſing aim. He was a moſt amiable and indulgent parent, a ſincere friend, and, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, an honeſt man. The following anecdote ſtrikingly evinces the goodneſs of his heart: Seven years ago, on the failure of his leſs fortunate next door neighbour, he invited him to his houſe, and relinquiſhed buſineſs, to give him the opportunity of keeping on the ſpot: his kind intentions met with ſucceſs; and he frequently expreſſed the pleaſure he felt at ſeeing his friend proſper under his roof.

In Great Cumberland-place, *Sir Hyde Parker*, admiral of the red, the ſecond ſon of Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, baronet. He entered into the naval ſervice of his country when very young, under the auſpices of his father; and after having ſerved as a petty officer on board the Squirrel, was removed into the Brilliant; in which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, on the 25th of January, 1758. From this ſhip he accompanied his father, in the ſame capacity, on board the Norfolk, then under orders for the Eaſt Indies, and having arrived there, was very rapidly promoted to the rank of Poſt-Captain, by commiſſion bearing date July 18th, 1763. The ſhip he took the command of on this occaſion is ſaid, by Mr. Hardy, to have been the Bellaine, though no ſuch ſhip appears on the liſt of the royal navy. From this period till the year 1775 the naval annals are ſilent concerning him; in the latter year, we find him appointed to the Phœnix, in which he proceeded to North America, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in various petty encounters, particularly, when having, on the 9th of October, 1776, been detached with the Roebuck and Tartar under his orders, he forced a paſſage, above the American works at Jeffry's Hook, on York Iſland. For his conduct on this occaſion, his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer on him the honour of knighthood. Though Sir Hyde continued in active ſervice in the ſame ſeas for the two ſucceeding years, nothing particularly intereſting occurred, and the Phœnix being in want of a complete repair, he returned in her to England about the beginning of the year 1779. Sir Hyde ſtill retained the command of the ſame ſhip in which he was ordered at the cloſe of the year to Jamaica. He ſailed in the month of December, in company with Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, who was deſtined for Gibraltar. Sir Hyde having parted company, proceeded with the convoy, which had been conſigned to his charge, to the place of his deſtination, and having ſeen it ſafe into port, continued to cruiſe in thoſe ſeas with conſiderable ſucceſs, till the month of October, when a tremendous hurricane, which then laid waſte almoſt the whole of the iſlands in that quarter of the world, proved fatal to the Phœnix. She was wrecked on the iſland of Cuba, after having received the greateſt injury during the tempeſt: of the crew, twenty were unfortunately waſhed overboard with the main maſt; all the remainder, together with Sir Hyde, amounting to two hundred and forty perſons, reached

the ſhore in ſafety. In this diſaſtrous and trying ſituation, the abilities of the commander ſhone conſpicuouſly; by his exhortations the ſurvivors were animated to uſe every exertion for their preſervation, not only from their immediate evils, but from thoſe they might naturally apprehend. They were caſt on a ſhore in the poſſeſſion of their enemies; where Sir Hyde Parker, with indefatigable induſtry, cauſed a temporary fortification to be erected, and having procured ſome cannon, together with ammunition, from the wreck, cauſed them to be mounted in the beſt manner he could, ſo as to command the approach. He had alſo the precaution to ſend off immediately his firſt lieutenant, Mr. Archer, in one of the ſhip's boats, to Jamaica, for aſſiſtance, and had the good fortune, in ſeven days after the loſs of the ſhip, to be relieved from his anxiety for his brave companions in diſtreſs, by the arrival of veſſels which conveyed them in ſafety to Montego Bay. Soon after this diſaſter, Sir Hyde arrived in England, and was appointed to the Goliath, of ſeventy-four guns, a ſhip then under equipment for the Channel ſervice. In this command he accompanied Lord Howe, in September, 1782, on the expedition for the relief of Gibraltar, and in the partial encounter which took place on that occaſion between the Britiſh fleet and the combined armament of France and Spain, led the van, and had four men killed, with one of his lieutenants, and the maſter, together with fourteen ſeamen or marines, wounded. Peace taking place ſoon after this period, Sir Hyde returned to England in the Goliath, and again ſailed to Gibraltar on the 14th of October, 1783. On his ſecond return from thence, the Goliath was ſtationed as a guard-ſhip at Portſmouth, and he retained the command of her during the uſual period. On the apprehended rupture with France in the year 1787, Sir Hyde was appointed to the Orion, of ſeventy-four guns; but the point in diſpute being ſoon adjuſted, the Orion was put out of commiſſion, and Sir Hyde became unemployed. He continued in retirement from the ſervice till the month of May, 1790, when he received the command of the Brunſwick, of ſeventy-four guns, on the proſpect of a rupture with Spain; but this ſtorm ſoon ſubſiding like the preceding, Sir Hyde again reſigned his command. Hoſtilities having commenced againſt France in the year 1793, Sir Hyde was, on the 1ſt of February, promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and accepted the ſtation of firſt captain to Lord Hood, who was appointed chief in command in the Mediterranean; he accordingly proceeded thither in the Victory, from which ſhip he ſome time afterwards removed into the St. George, and hoiſted his flag as commander of a ſquadron. On the 12th of April, 1794, he was advanced to be rear-admiral of the red, and on the 4th of June following, to be vice-admiral of the blue. Not long after he had been raiſed to the latter rank, he was preſent at the partial encounter with the French fleet, in which engagement the Ca Ira, of eighty guns, and the Cenſeur, of ſeventy-four, became prizes to Admiral (ſince Lord) Hotham, who had ſucceeded to the command in the Mediterranean. On the 1ſt of June, 1795, Sir Hyde was further advanced to be vice-admiral of the red. No other very remarkable occurrence happened during his ſervice in thoſe ſeas, except a ſecond ſkirmiſh with the French ſquadron, on the 13th of July, in which l'Alcide, of ſeventy-four guns, ſurrendered, but was afterwards unfortunately blown up. Sir Hyde returned to England in the year 1796, and was very ſoon afterwards appointed to the Jamaica ſtation, where, by the judicious arrangement of his cruiſers, he moſt materially annoyed the trade of the enemy. Having remained there three years he returned to England, and was almoſt immediately appointed to a command in the Channel fleet. Nothing intereſting occurred in this ſpecies of ſervice, neither are there any further particulars worth noticing till his appointment to the chief command of the fleet deſtined for the Baltic, on which occaſion he hoiſted his flag on board the London. After the concluſion of the treaty, which the memorable engagement at Copenhagen produced, Sir Hyde ſtruck his flag, ſince which time he has not occupied any active ſituation in the naval ſervice of his country. On the 14th of February, 1799, he was raiſed to the rank of admiral of the blue ſquadron; he was further promoted to be admiral of the white on the 23d of April, 1804; and, laſtly, on the 9th of November, 1805, to the ſame rank in the red ſquadron.

Edward Edwards, eſq. R. A.—This gentleman was born in the pariſh of St. Anne, Soho, in the year 1737. He had no conſiderable advantage from a regular claſſical education, being at firſt intended for a genteel mechanical employment, as beſt ſuited to the limited means and proſpects of his family; from whom, if he did not inherit fortune, he more happily derived an independent ſpirit, which dignified his thoughts and actions through life. He ſo availed himſelf, however, of opportunities, that he ſoon became well founded in general grammar or principles of language, and particularly in the knowledge of the French tongue, in which he was thought to have acquired nearly the vernacular pronunciation. His weakly frame determined the figure of his body; and in proportion as this more and more manifeſted deformity, ſo did the powers of his mind ſeemingly augment. Notwithſtanding the many examples of this kind, beſides that of the illuſtrious Pope, it does not appear that phyſiologiſts have offered any thing explanatory or hypothetical on the ſubject. Marmontel gives an account of a gentleman (M. Vauvenargue) whoſe defect in ſymmetry of body was amply compenſated by his extraordinary mental endowments. Very early, however, Mr. Edwards ſhewed ſigns of a diſpoſition favourable to the Siſter Arts. That a prediſpoſition of mind exiſts more or leſs friendly

friendly to the reception of impreſſions from different cauſes, which education cannot change, Helvetius could not deny, if he admitted that the intellectual functions depended, in any degree, upon the original organization. His love of truth, of the rules of moral conduct, of religion and piety, kept equal pace with the ardour of his attachment to the Arts. It appearing to be his proper deſtination, Mr. E. was encouraged to ſtudy Painting, and to fix himſelf in the purſuit of its excellencies. Fortunately, about this period the late Duke of Richmond opened his gallery of ſculpture for the benefit of ſtudents. This ſtands a ſtriking inſtance of the importance, to a nation, of well-directed patronage and encouragement: the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Academy was owing, principally, to its conſpicuous advantages. Mr. Edwards viſited the Duke's collection with diligence and delight. He there formed his elementary ideas of proportion and taſte. Prior, however, to the Royal Academy, the Society of Arts offered premiums for performances in the Polite Arts; and Mr. Edwards, at different times, made ſucceſsful appeals to their judgment. Our Artiſt was among the firſt pupils of the Academy. Having ſeized every occaſion of improvement afforded in London, he became inflamed with the deſire of viewing the models of perfection in Italy. Accordingly, in the year 1775 he ſet out on a journey to Rome, by the route of France. It is obſervable, that, in one of his letters from Paris, he remarked, "that the corruption of all ranks of people there was ſuch as muſt neceſſarily ſoon occaſion the deſtruction of the exiſting order of things in that country." And all his letters from France and Italy contained expreſſions of "thankfulneſs to Heaven for being an Engliſhman, and for not having ſuch heavy cauſes (apparent at leaſt) to dread the Divine Vengeance on his native land."—He was at Rome in the year of the grand Jubilee, remarkable for profeſſional ſplendour. At one of his viſits to St. Peter's, a circumſtance occurred, which, ſeriouſly conſidered, would make every one exceedingly cautious in determining upon identity of perſon: He ſaw a prieſt officiating in the church whom he firmly believed to be a relation of his, a ſtaunch proteſtant, and whom he had left in London, engaged in a very different avocation from that of a prieſtly function; and ſo very ſtrong was the likeneſs to his friend, of the perſon and the voice of this eccleſiaſtic, that Mr. E. was not undeceived till he came cloſe to his ſide.—Mr. E. in his travels did not confine his obſervations to the works of ſculptors and painters only; he extended his obſervations alſo to men and manners; and, had he written a journal of them, with the addition of his acute reflections, it would have been a curious and uſeful fragment, to have added the ſketches he made while abroad of the dreſſes of the people of the different countries and diſtricts through which he paſſed. Our Artiſt alſo read much, and digeſted and made the truth of what he read his own; for he was endowed with an extraordinary memory. His converſation was conſequently moſt agreeable and edifying: no one could incline attention to him, without becoming a wiſer and better man. In the year 1773 Mr. E. was choſen an Aſſociate of the Royal Academy; and in 1788 he was appointed teacher of perſpective in the ſchool of that Inſtitution. His qualification for that department may be ſuppoſed, from his work on perſpective, which is allowed to do credit to the nation, and from his known conſcientiouſneſs in all his undertakings. But he was really, though not oſtenſibly, a proficient in a branch of knowledge but little cultivated: he well underſtood the true principles of architecture. His abhorrence of the vitiated taſte, ſo often publicly diſplayed in the capital, and his deſire to aſſiſt in correcting it, were ſuch as led him, a ſhort time before his death, to expreſs a wiſh to be allowed to deliver, in the Royal Inſtitution, ſome lectures on the ſubject of architecture. This good man, for a long time, employed much of his attention in collecting facts, and arranging them, for a Continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of eminent Painters, and his peculiarly diſcerning and accurate faculty of mind in a high degree rendered him fit for the undertaking. This work, abounding with attracting and valuable information, is far proceeded with in the preſs, and will ſhortly be given to the world, as, the author lived to reviſe nearly all the ſheets, and has left well-arranged materials for the completion of the whole of his deſign. Mr. E. had a refined ear for muſic; poſſeſſed conſiderable knowledge of that ſcience; and was an excellent performer on the violin. Nor was he deficient in poetical compoſition, although he ſeldom bent himſelf to ſuch exerciſes. It may truly be ſaid, that his judgment in all works of art was ſo cultivated, as to be generally critically juſt. His tender conſtitution, however, demanded conſtant attention from ſome friendly perſon; and this he experienced unremittingly all his days from an only, ſurviving ſiſter. M. E., having been indiſpoſed about a fortnight, died, rather ſuddenly, on the 10th of December, without a ſigh. From the report of the ſurgeons who made the examination nothing extraordinary appeared, except about three or four ounces of water in the pericardium. Mr. E. lived a pattern of integrity, honour and piety; and his memory will be reſpected by the lovers of truth, talent, and virtue. He was attended to his grave, in St. Pancras church-yard, by B. Weſt, eſq. preſident, J. Farrington and J. Nollekens, eſqrs. academicians, Mr. Baker, Mr. Edridge, Mr. Hearne, Mr. Millbourne, jun. Mr. Sotheby, jun. and Sir William Blizard. Mr. E. left little or no property. This circumſtance was immediately conſidered, and liberally decided upon by the Preſident and Council of the Royal Academy, in a manner equally honourable to themſelves and to the memory of their teacher.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE laſt annual report of the Durham blue-coat charity ſchool, places in a moſt pleaſing point of view, the benevolent exertions of the governors and viſitors, the ability and attention of the teachers, the docility and regularity of the ſcholars, and the urgent deſire which parents manifeſt to have their offſpring admitted to the benefits of this inſtitution. An excellent ſyſtem of education and induſtry has been recently introduced, and has already been productive of the moſt beneficial effects. Though the funds are in a ſtate of unprecedented proſperity, they are very inadequate to the number of applications; and twenty ſupernumerary ſcholars have been admitted for *education only*, till increaſing means or regular vacancies open to them the benefits of cloathing. Several boys have been appointed monitors, and ſuperintend the lower claſſes. Six of the girls have been appointed aſſiſtants, and, having diſcharged their duty with diligence and propriety, three of them have been placed out in creditable and advantageous ſituations of ſervice, after having been liberally furniſhed with every neceſſary, under the direction of the ladies of the Committee. Should meritorious objects ariſe in the ſchool, the like rewards will be beſtowed yearly.

Among the many noble and uſeful improvements which are now carrying into effect by the magiſtrates of Newcaſtle, for the ſecurity and comfort of its inhabitants, there is none which is more worthy of being recorded, than their benevolent views to better the condition of the poor belonging to the different hoſpitals under the patronage of the Corporation. In addition to the general repairs which the buildings are at preſent undergoing, by an act of Common Council, a generous addition has been made to their allowance.

Married.] At Hartlepool, William Sedgewick, eſq. captain in the Hartlepool volunteer artillery, to Miſs M'Donald.

At Warden Church, near Hexham, Mr. James Mulcaſter, one of the principal agents of the governors of Greenwich Hoſpital, at Langley Lead-mill, to Miſs Wallace, of Middle Deanraw.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Lieut. Thornton, of the Suſſex militia, 22.—Mrs. Mary Jackſon, a maiden lady, 80.—Mr. James Trinham, 78.—Mr. James Thompſon, a partner in the houſe of Thompſon and Robertſon, woollen-drapers, 29.—Mr. Wm. Harriſon, partner in the houſe of Shortridge and Co.—Mrs. Ord, a maiden lady.—Mr. John Renaldſon, ſhipbuilder, 89.—Margaret Glanton, in her 100th year. She retained all her faculties till within a few days of her death.—Mr. James Stobie, 75.

At Ryhope, Mr. Hall, upwards of forty years one of the riding officers of the cuſtoms at Sunderland, 88.

At Brunton, John Dawſon, eſq. 54.

At Helmington Hall, Durham, the ſeat of the Rev. Robert Spencer, Lady Maxwell, relict of the late Sir Robert M. bart. of Orchardſon, in Scotland, and aunt to Mrs. Spencer.

At Stamfordham, in his 77th year, Mr. William Johnſon, who for upwards of 55 years, with much credit, kept an inn at that place. He was alſo for many years ſurveyor of bridges for the county of Northumberland, and under his direction the preſent uſeful ſtructures acroſs the Tyne at Chollerford and at Hexham, were erected.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Maynard, 98.—Mr. W. Mather, 90.—Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. Thos. R. 47.—Mrs. Lambert, relict of Mr. John L. 59.—Mr. Thos. Wardell, 24.—Mrs. Mary Hutchinſon.—On his way from London, Charles Keith, M. D.

At Benton, in child-bed, Mrs. Dodds, wife of Mr. Ralph D. viewer of Benton colliery.

At South Diffington, Mrs. Eliz. Maſon, 86.

At Acomb, near Hexham, the Rev. James Mewborn, ſurrogate of the dioceſe of York, 45.

At Jardine Hall, Sir Wm. Jardine, bart. of Applegarth.

At Richardſon's-ſtead, near Berwick, Ann Fergufon, pauper, 107. She never uſed ſpectacles, and till within a year of her death, waſhed and mended her own clothes.

At Belford, Mr. Abraham Logan, ſchoolmaſter, 75.

At Low Burton, Charles Francis Forſter, eſq. one of the juſtices of peace for Northumberland, 78.

At Hexham, Mr. Wm. Bell, of the White Hart inn, 86.—George Delaval Shafto, eſq. of Carrycoats, 44.—Mr. Bird, many years an officer of excife, 79.

At Hill Houſe, Berwick, John Somerville, eſq. of Ivelaw, 82.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Cockermouth, Mr. Wilkinſon, brewer, to Miſs Jane Mark.

At Holywood, Mr. M'Knaught to Miſs J. Stott, daughter of J. Stott, eſq. banker.

At Carliſle, Mr. Richard Lowry, attorney, to Miſs Jane Wilſon, fifth daughter of the late Alexander W. eſq. banker.

At Croſſcannonby, Benjamin Biglands, eſq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Wood, of Maryport, eldeſt daughter of the late Thos. W. eſq. ſhipbuilder.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. James Langrane, one of the Carliſle diviſion of Cumberland rangers.—Mrs. Mary Carrick, of the George inn.—Mr. Joſeph Hewitt, 77.—Mr. Fairbairn, proprietor of ſtage-coaches, and formerly maſter of the Buſh-inn.—Mr. Joſeph Nanſon.—Mrs. Bowſer, wife of Mr. Benjamin B.

At Penrith, Mrs. Moſs, relict of Mr. Joſeph M. 64.—Mr. John Wilkinſon.

At Egremont, Mrs. Vickars, 76.—Mr. John Benſon.

At Keſwick, Mr. Henry Powley, 72.

At Kirkby Lonſdale, T. Dent, eſq. 59.

At Under Barrow, near Kendal, Mrs. Brookes, 78.

At Wright Green, Mrs. Mary Robinſon, 99.

At Barrasford, Mrs. Iſabella Robiſon, 91.

At Whitehaven, Miſs Robinſon, 24.—Mr. Joſeph Grainger, 55.—Mrs. Clement.—Mrs. Fiſher, 65.—Mrs. Eleanor Grayſon, a maiden lady.

At Silly Banks, near Whitehaven, Mr. Jacob Coupland, 89.

At Wigton, Mrs. Todd, late of the Queen's-head-inn.

At Culgarth, Mr. Paul Richardſon, 72.

YORKSHIRE.

From the ſtatement delivered as uſual at the Quarter Seſſions, held at Pontefract, it appears that the quantity of woollen cloth manufactured between the 25th March, 1806, and the 25th March, 1807, is as follows:

	Pieces.	Yards.
Narrows milled,	175,334,	or 6,430,101;
Broads —	290,269,	9,561,178.

Thus the whole manufactory this year produced 15,991,279 yards, being 281,294 yards leſs than laſt year. This decreaſe is attributed to the unſettled ſtate of our political relations with America, and to the complete aſcendancy acquired by the French over the continent.

The foundation-ſtone of the ſouth-eaſt corner of the lock of the Humber dock at Hull, was lately laid with much ſolemnity. The whole of this great undertaking will coſt 200,000l. which is entirely defrayed by the corporations of the dock-company, the mayor and burgeſſes, and the Trinity-houſe.

Married.] At Wakefield, Edward Morgan, eſq. of the royal marines, to Miſs Davies.—Mr. Joſeph Hall, of Thornhill, youngeſt ſon of the late Henry H. eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Mary Sykes.

At Ledſham, Mr. Wainewright, of Pontefract, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jackſon, daughter of Thomas J eſq. of Fairburn.

At York, William Robbins, eſq. of London, to Miſs Dimſdale.

At Leeds, Benjamin Hird, Eſq. M. D. to Miſs Ridſdale.

At Selby, Gill Stedman, eſq. of Pakenham, Suffolk, to Miſs Foſter, daughter of the late John F. eſq.

At Doncaſter, the Rev. T. R. Gleadow, of St. Neots, Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Littlewood.

Died.] At York, Mr. John Fothergill, 64, deſcended from an ancient family that was eſtabliſhed in the north of England at the period of the Norman conqueſt. He was a near relation of the late Dr. Fothergill, and one of the people called Quakers, whoſe ſociety he eminently adorned by his ſound principles, and a life of exemplary virtue. The conduct of a large manufactory engaged the greateſt part of his time, in which he evinced an induſtry the moſt perſevering; an integrity the moſt ſpotleſs; a ſweetneſs of ſoul which neither the blaſts of diſappointment, nor the ſtings of ingratitude, could ever ruffle, and an active principle of benevolence and charity, flowing in ſecret ſtreams to the diſtreſſed, that might juſtly entitle him to the name of Father rather than Maſter of his numerous dependants. The tender ties of huſband, parent and brother, did not more bind him to the hearts of his relatives, than the gentleneſs of his manners and the intelligence of his mind. His powers of converſation, his various knowledge, his lively wit and his pleaſant humour, endeared him to all who approached him, and gave an uncommon attraction to his ſociety. To the circle in which he moved his loſs is irreparable. The lamentations of his equals, and the tears of the poor, alike bedewed his grave. His rare virtues, recorded in the hearts of his ſurvivors, are his epitaph, and his memory is bleſſed.

At Hull, Mrs. Charlotte Broadley, ſiſter to Robert Carliſle B. eſq.—Mr. Thomas Reaſton, 86.—Mr. James Jackſon, ſurgeon, 24.—Mr. William Headon, maſter of the ſhip Sally, in the Dantzic trade.—Joſeph Robinſon Pearce, eſq. 55.—Mr. Edward Jackling, ſhip owner, 66.—Mrs. Rawſon, mother of Mr. William R. one of the proprietors of the Hull Advertiſer.

At Eaſt Moor, near Wakefield, in her 103d year, Mrs. Suſannah Robſhaw. Till within a ſhort time of her death, ſhe was able to walk about, and to read, knit, and ſew without ſpectacles. She has had 23 children, three of them at a birth, one on each of three ſucceſſive days; the oldeſt and youngeſt of her children are ſtill alive.

At Welburne, near Caſtle Howard, Mr. George Daniel, late of Hull, bookſeller, 38.

At Scarbro', Mr. William Hebden, one of the common councilmen of that borough, 59.—Mrs. Garanciers, relict of Lieut. G. of the royal navy, 90.

At

At York, Mrs. Blackburn, relict of Robert B. esq. a captain in the naval service of the East India Company.—Mr. Thomas Smithson, 67.—Robert Taylor, esq. formerly a merchant at Kingston in Jamaica.—Mr. John Playtor, forty years agent to the cheesemongers of London, 73.—Mr. Samuel Simpson.—Mr Seth Agar, grocer, and one of the common councilmen of the corporation of Monk Ward.

At Pontefract, Major Fox, formerly town-major of Carlisle, 73.

At Thirsk, William Whytehead, esq. formerly an eminent attorney at that place, 77.—Mrs Shephard.

At Wooldale, near Huddersfield, Lieut. Preston of the royal navy, 89.

At Womersly, near Pontefract, Miss Mary Noble, fourth daughter of the Rev. John N. vicar of the former place.

At West Melton, near Barnsley, William Ward, esq.

At Richmond, Mr. James Haward, surgeon, 76.

At Pocklington, the Rev. Edmund Hadley, a Roman Catholic minister.—The Rev. Kingsman Baskett, 84.

At Kirkby Overblow, Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. 58.

At Burley Lodge, near Otley, Mrs. Dyneley, wife of the Rev. Robert D.

At Tadcaster, the Rev. Edward Marshall, formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and late vicar of Duxford in that county, 80.

At Gilling, Lieutenant John Sotheran, commandant of the Helmsley volunteer infantry, 62.

At Busby Hall, in Cleveland, Mrs. Marwood, wife of William M. esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Parkinson, surgeon.—Mr. Richard Brumfit, 73.—Mr. S. Sanderson, partner in the firm of Sanderson, Danderson and Sanderson, linen-drapers.—Mr. Abraham Nichols, printer.—Mrs. Rhodes, wife of Mr. R. merchant, 75.—The Rev. James Kitching, vicar of Pickhill, 62.—Mr. Jos. Wright, merchant.

LANCASHIRE.

A splendid naval monument to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, is about to be erected at Liverpool, by public subscription. It is to be executed by Mr. George Bullock, sculptor, of that place, for 8000l. in *artificial stone*, (a composition of different vitrified substances,) which unites the beauty of marble with the durability of bronze. Mr. Bullock has published the following description of the model, which has been approved of by the committee:—"In the statue of Lord Nelson, I have endeavoured to express that calm and dignified composure for which he was so pre-eminently distinguished in the hour of danger;—his effigy is, therefore, plain and simple, placed in a firm and decided attitude; the union flag and anchor are introduced as the distinguishing marks of his professional rank, at the same time pointing out the means by which his fame and glory were obtained. The pedestal on which the hero stands, is encircled with a double coil of British cable resting on the plinth, and enriched by the representation of his four principal engagements, viz. St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; four figures of Victory, whose hands are united by crowns of laurel, suspended over each battle, are the supporters of this column, representing an unbroken chain of splendid victories. The cornice of the column is composed of leaves of British oak. On the sub-plinth are seated four nautical figures, emblematical of the four great battles fought; the figures do not convey any idea of captivity more than is absolutely necessary to shew defeat: the body of the sub-plinth is enriched with the heads of the four ships in which these brilliant exploits were atchieved, at once perpetuating the glory of the British navy, and the ships by which his glory was confirmed. The heads of the men of war are to be FAC SIMILES of the respective ships as in action, conveying to posterity the indentity of the individual vessels which contributed to fix its fame on an immutable base. The whole is erected on a mural base, guarded by four lions couchant, emblematical of the indigenous and naval valour of Great Britain, forming the grand bulwark to the whole, and intimating, that courage is the surest guide to naval glory. On the projecting sides of the mural base, in raised bronze letters, appears a description of each battle, and of every ship engaged, together with that of its opponent, and on the front the sum total of the vessels taken and destroyed, by which each captain's name becomes enrolled with that of his ship, and is handed down to future ages, together with his beloved and lamented chief. This monument, the grateful effusion of liberality to British valour and departed excellence, rises from an encircled quadrangle, containing 1500 feet of water, to be supplied with the pipes already fixed, and which can easily be brought to feed the reservoir, appearing to issue from four heads placed in the intermediate spaces of the mural base, representing the four great and principal rivers of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as contributing to commerce, and promoting that naval exertion, the cultivation of which has so firmly cemented the maritime interest and power of this proud and happy island. The circle is encompassed by a correct imitation of boarding-nets, illuminated by ships' lanthorns, the whole forming an enriched naval pillar, of an order almost new, strictly conforming to the rules of Corinthian architecture in all its dimensions, and possessing the peculiar recommendation of being indebted to no *foreign or adventitious ornament* for its support: no *heathen mythology* is here introduced, nor any foreign attribute; as it has been my principal ambition to erect such a nautical monument with *British materials*, as shall at once tell the history of that hero, whom Britons

ons ſtill lament, and convey to poſterity the plain unvarniſhed tale of *Britiſh courage, fortitude, and glory.*"

The debtors confined in Liverpool gaol have preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, praying relief from the circumſtances of diſtreſs under which they labour. The number of debtors is 66, and there are among them ten perſons, whoſe united ages amount to 586 years, the amount of whoſe debts does not exceed 137l !—and 35 others, who have 164 children now living on the bounty of the humane, or ſupported by the pariſh!

Married.] At Manchester, Samuel C. Hilton, eſq. of Pennington, to Miſs Martha Clowes, daughter of the late Colonel C. of Broughton Hall.

At Preſton, Mr. George Rigg, of Kendal, to Miſs Mary Harriſon.

At Liverpool Mr. H Humphrey, printer, to Miſs Ann Wathington Smith, of Virginia, America.—John Robinſon, eſq. of London, to Miſs Mary Edmondſon, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Alfred E. of Burns, near Keſwick.—Mr. William Byrom, architect, to Miſs Sarah Hope, daughter of John H. eſq. —Major Fraſer, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Nugent, to Miſs Rowland, niece of the late Gabriel R. eſq. of Jamaica.

At Walton, Mr. John Mayor, of Freckleton, to Mrs. Ellames, of Edge Lane Hall.

Died.] At Tildeſley, near Manchester, Ann Higſon, 74, a pauper, who had been relieved and had her rent paid for ſome time. On examining her houſe, a large quantity of wearing apparel was found, and forty pounds eight ſhillings in caſh; in ſhillings and ſixpences, 14l. 3s.; 103 half-crown pieces, with a note of hand for ſeven guineas.

At Hornby, Mr. George Warbrick, of the King's Arms inn.

At Scales, near Ulverſton, Mr. Thomas Cooper, 90.

At Madeira (whither he had gone for the recovery of his health) William Parker, fourth ſon of the late Timothy Parker, eſq. of Hornby Hall, in his 20th year. His ſuperior attainments, at this early age, combined with a genuine piety and the moſt amiable diſpoſition, formed the brighteſt hope of his numerous friends.

At Urſwick, near Ulverſton, the Rev. Richard Fleming, 85.

At Garthwaite Hall, William Rawlinſon, eſq.

At Standiſh Hall, Edward Townley Standiſh, eſq.

At Burnley, 89, Mrs Heap, grandmother to Mrs Waddington; and a few days afterwards, Mrs. Waddington, of the New Inn, Samlesbury, mother of Mr. W. Cotton, merchant, of Blackburn.

At Dunken Hall, near Blackburn, the Rev. J. Horton, 57. He had been upwards of 30 years catholic prieſt at that place.

At Silverdale, near Lancaſter, the Rev. Mr. Geldart.

At Lancaſter, Mr. George Dixon.

At Wrightington Hall, near Wigan, Edward Dicconſon, eſq.

At Preſton, Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. John Champion.

At Haſlingden, Miſs Bilſborrow, 25.

At Oldham, Mrs. Brennan, relict of Mr. B. ſurgeon.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Colquitt, wife of John C. eſq. town clerk of that place, 51.—Mrs. Jane Wilſon, 70.—Mrs. Armſtrong, 27.—Mrs. Aliſon.—Mrs. Delaney, wife of Mr. William D. 33.—Mr. Stephen Johnſon, 23. —Captain John Smith, 53.—Mr. Deruſſal, barrack-maſter.—Mr. James Woods, 78.—Mrs. Eliz. Milnes, 80.—Mr. Richard Cropper, 81.—Mrs. Healey, wife of Mr. H. merchant.—Mr. William Litherland, formerly an upholſterer, which buſineſs he declined 35 years ago.—Mrs. Edmunds, 83.—Mr. William Skaife, 23.

At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that pariſh and vicar of Ulverſton; an acting magiſtrate for the counties of Lancaſter and Cumberland.

At Barrow Hill, Cheetham, Mr. William Gregſon, of Manchester.

At Wavertree, Mrs. Williams, widow of Capt. William W.

At Ormſkirk, Mr. John Taylor, 76.

At Monton Green, near Eccles, Mr. Samuel Broadbent, of Manchester.

At Manchester, Mr. Jonathan Lowe.—Mr. John Crompton.—Mrs. Martha Watſon, 68.—Mrs. Barlow.—Mrs. Brooks, widow of Mr. John B. 87.—Mrs. Warren, 65.—Mrs. Irlam.—Mrs. Taylor, widow of Mr Thomas T. formerly an officer in the Manchester regiment at Gibraltar.—Mrs. Sarah Newton, relict of Mr. Ralph N. 69.—Mr. William Steel.—Mrs. Dickenſon.—Mr. John Bedford, 61.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Aſhton-under-Line, Mr. Ryley, father of the comedian of that name, 86.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Thomas, druggiſt, to Miſs Hughes.

At Sandbach, Mr. Charles Probert, to Miſs Mary Johnſon.

At Gretna Green, Mr. William Kent, ſurgeon, of Nantwich, to Miſs Clark, eldeſt daughter of Charles C. eſq. of Cholmondeley.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Jackſon, mother of Mrs Brown, of the Green Dragon inn.—Miſs Wild, niece to the Rev. Mr. Kirkby, of Handley.—Mr. Branwell, 69.

At Warrington, Mr. Edward Davies, 26.—The Rev. E. Owen, rector of this place, and maſter of the free grammar ſchool.

At Frodſham, Miſs Barnett, daughter of Mr. B. one of the coroners of the county.—Mr. Roberts, cotton-manufacturer, late of Manchester, where his ingenuity in improving the manufacture; and his taſteful fancy and ſteady perſeverance in accompliſhing his ſchemes are well known.

At Nantwich, William, only ſon of William Sprout, eſq. merchant and banker.

At Rode-hall, Mrs. Eliz. Wilbraham, laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Francis W. eſq.

At Stapeley, near Nantwich, Mr Edward Pike, baptiſt miniſter, 57. He formerly reſided at Shrewſbury, but had lately travelled as an itinerant preacher.

At Twemlow, the lady of Egerton Leigh, eſq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Beadſall, Samuel Tertius Galton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Samuel G. eſq. of Dudſon, near Birmingham, to Violetta, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. Eraſmus Darwin.

At Darley Dale, Mr Greaves, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Martha Radford, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. R. ſurgeon, of Aſhover.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. John Killer, one of the members of the corporation, 69.—Mr. Joſ. Hopkinſon, 59.

At Middle Mayfield, Mrs. Cooper, wife of John C. eſq.

At Scropton, Mr. Eld, 80.

At Dronfield, Mr. Joſ. Hobſon.

At Little Cheſter, Mrs. Haſlam, wife of Mr. John H. 37.

At Swanwick, the Rev. Francis Skerritt, 95, a diſſenting miniſter in the baptiſt connexion upwards of 60 years. He had 6 children, 14 grand children, 35 great grand children, and 2 great great grand children.

At Horſley-park, Mr. Abbot, 81.

At Bowbridge, Nicholas Nicholas, eſq. 67.

At Allen-hill, Matlock, Mr. George Wolley, 80.

At Weſton-upon-Trent, the Rev. William Dawſon.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Car Colſton, Mr. Henry Blagg, 42.

At Scarrington, Mrs. Ludlow, 74.

At Southwell, Mrs. Twells, 84.

At Lenton, Mr. Weſton.

At Watnall, Chriſtopher Rolleſton, eſq. who ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county in 1805.

At Plungar, near Belvoir-caſtle, Mr Warrener, 94.

At Nottingham, Mr. Wainwright, 55.—Miſs Mary Thorpe, 18.—Mrs. Randal, relict of Mr. James R.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. M. maſter of St. Peter's workhouſe, whoſe benevolence of heart, tenderneſs, and undeviating rectitude, will not haſtily be forgotten.—John Shaw, gent. late maſter of the Wheatſheaf inn, 69.

At Staunton, Mrs. Anne Charlton, 81; the eldeſt and laſt ſurviving daughter of Job Staunton C. eſq. who repreſented the borough of Newark in ſeveral parliaments.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Hinton Houſe, Mrs. Heneage, ſiſter to Colonel H.

At Stamford, Mrs. Blaze, 58, wife of Mr. B.—And in the ſame houſe, Mr. Blaze, 54, after being a widower about twenty-four hours. Having acquired a competency in trade at Sleaford, this pair, whoſe threads of life have been ſo awfully cut nearly at the ſame time, lately retired to Stamford, to enjoy the earnings of an honeſt application to their calling.

Mr. John Warrington, 81, many years a whiteſmith in Ironmongers'-ſtreet, in Stamford. He had amaſſed conſiderable property, which he has by his will ordered to be diſtributed in the following manner:—1800l. three per cent. annuities to the poor in three claſſes, 100l. to the blue-coat ſchool, and 30l. for the repair of St. Michael's church, all in Stamford. To his ſiſter, who is blind, and in a workhouſe at Bath, he has bequeathed 100l.; and annuities of 80l. a year to each of two brothers, to whom he ſcarcely ever gave ſixpence in his life time, although one was in an alms-houſe at Liddington, in Rutland, and the other in a workhouſe in Stamford; and notwithſtanding they are both old men, each being nearly 80 years of age, the teſtator has ſpecially provided, that if either of them *marries*, the annuity ſhall no longer be paid to him. In the event of their deaths, the 160l a-year devolves, in equal proportions, to five pariſhes, viz. Uffington, Tarlington, and Market Deeping, in Lincolnſhire, and Ketton and Empingham, in Rutland, for the benefit of ten of the oldeſt widows; and in caſe there ſhall not be ſo many, then to the ten oldeſt maidens in each pariſh. Seemingly apprehenſive that poſterity might not duly appreciate his *charitable diſpoſition*, ſome time before his death he bought a marble monument for himſelf, and, having cauſed his embryo munificence to be emblazoned upon it, daily feaſted upon the conjectural manna of what men would ſay of him, who ſhould hereafter read of his extenſive bounty!

At Louth, Joſhua Fytche, gent. 80. His property, which was very conſiderable, devolves chiefly to his nephew, a lieutenant in the Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons. It may be juſtly ſaid of him, that he was a real diſciple of the late John Elwes, of penurious notoriety.

At Gainſbro', John Nettleſhip, eſq. 84.

At Withern, near Louth, Mr. John Bullivant, 66, many years a reſpectable landſurveyor. What is remarkable, he was never one day at ſchool during his life.

At Willingham, near Gainſborough, the Rev. Robert Wells, D. D. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the parts of Lindſey, 74.

At Grantham, Wildbore Garner, eſq. one of the juſtices of that borough, 77.—David Lely, eſq. an eminent ſolicitor and town-clerk of the borough.—Poſthumus Bullivant, eſq. ſolicitor, 28.

At Boſton, Miſs Anne Waite, ſiſter of Mr. Alderman W.—Wm. Brockett, eſq. alderman, and twice mayor of this place, 83.

At

At Syſton Park, the lady of Sir John Thorold, bart.

At Sleaford, Lieut. Col. Wade, of the 30th regiment of foot, 47

At Lincoln, Mrs. Rees, of Saxilby, widow of the Rev. John R.—Mr. Wm. Baggaley, 80.—Mrs. Moſs.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Leiceſterſhire and Rutlandſhire Agricultural Society, held at Peterborough, on the 25th of March, it was agreed that the following additional premiums ſhould be offered for the preſent year: To the perſon who ſhall, at the annual meeting for 1807, report the moſt ſatisfactory information, as deduced from actual experiments, of the ſoils and ſituations beſt adapted for orchards, and of the means uſed in their plantation and ſubſequent management, 10 guineas.—For the beſt cow that ſhall have produced not leſs than three calves, and ſhall be in milk at the time of ſhewing, the time of her laſt calving being aſcertained by the owner, 6 guineas.—For the ſecond beſt, 4 guineas.

Married.] At Colcorton, Mr. Kirby, aged 17, to Mrs. Gamble, a gay widow of 65.

Died.] At Billeſdon, Mr Nicholas Joyce, ſurgeon, 76 —Mr John Phillips, jun.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Hubbard, 73.

At Somerby, Mr. George Burton, late aſſiſtant in Mr. Phillips's ſchool at Billeſden, 17.

At Loughborough, Sarah, the only ſiſter of Mr. B. G. Wallis, ſurgeon, 28.

At Leiceſter, Mrs Mary Spencer, 70.

At Wanlip, the Rev. Robert Burnaby, rector of that pariſh, and a juſtice of the peace for the county.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Harborn, William Frears, eſq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Joſepha Cairns, daughter of E. Cairns, eſq. of Birmingham.

At Little Miſſenden, Joſeph Phillimore, eſq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Walter Bagot, eſq. of Blyth.

At Barr, Mr. James Swaine, of Hamſtead Mill, to Miſs Day.

At Walſall, the Rev. J. W. Wickes, rector of Wardley-cum-Belten, Rutlandshire, to Miſs Roſa Leonard, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. L. of Conduit-ſtreet, London.

Died.] At Litchfield, Francis Cobb, eſq. receiver general for the county, 82 —On his way to Huntley Hall, from Briſtol Hotwells, where he had been for the recovery of his health ſince his return from Calabria, Captain Bulkeley, of the 81ſt regiment, late aid de-camp to Major general Sir John Stuart.

At Wolverhampton, Suſan, ſecond daughter of Mr. Thomas Simpſon.

At Swindon, Mrs. Parker, wife of William P. gent

At Coppenhall, Mrs. Collier, relict of John C. eſq. of Church Aſton, Shropſhire.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſton, Mr. M. H. Mogridge, of Birmingham, to Miſs S. M. Hands, only daughter of Benjamin H. eſq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Birmingham, Mr. Winwood, of Hartlebury, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Lamb.—Mr. George Todd, of London, to Miſs Ann Manſell.

At Fillongley, Mr. Joſeph Smith, of Coventry, to Miſs Baker.

At Stratford upon Avon, the Rev. John Whitmore, to Miſs Green.

At Warwick, Mr. John Hurſt, of Longford, near Coventry, to Miſs Ann Fowler.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Abel Williams He had been a Lieutenant in the Birmingham volunteers, but reſigned on account of ill health —Mr Andrew Guy Clarke.—Mrs. Eliz. Jorden, relict of Richard J. eſq. of Blyth Farm, Staffordſhire, 70 —Mrs. Mary Biſhop, 67.—Mr. Charles Paine, engraver.—On his journey, Mr. Charles Capper, wholeſale jeweller, of London, 44 —Mr. William Baxter, ſon of the Rev. Richard B. of Stamfordham, Northumberland, 36 —Mr. John Mander, a member of Capt Legge's troop of Warwickſhire yeomanry.—Mr. John Donald, formerly a merchant of Glaſgow, but who, for the laſt fifteen years, has reſided in this town.—Mr. John Wardell, 28. —Mrs. Newell, relict of Mr. William N —Mr. Thomas Phillips.—Mrs. Sarah Turner.—Miſs Mary Ann Gordon, eldeſt daughter of John G. eſq. banker.

At Fen End, Balſall, Mr. Willington.

At Coventry, Mrs. Hudſon.—Mrs. Ling.—Mr. John Taylor, 85

At Alveſton, near Stratford, the Rev. Mr. Jenkinſon.

At Radford, near Warwick, Mrs. Eliz. Haynes, 68.

At Nuneaton, John Burton, ſen. gent. 53. —On the 26th ult. Mr John Burton, tanner, a man univerſally reſpected by the gentry of his neighbourhood, and beloved by the poor for his kindneſs and affability. During the ſcarcity of the year 1801, his purſe and his houſe were always open to any one who wanted them. An unfortunate law-ſuit laid the foundation of his illneſs (a dropſy) under which he laboured for twelve months, and at length expired, beloved by his numerous kindred, and leaving a widow and eight children to lament his irreparable loſs.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Welſhpool, the Rev. Thomas Farmer, vicar of Chirbury, to Miſs Davies, of Pool.

Died.] At Shipton, Capt. Francis Mytton.

At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Buckley, 83.—Mrs. Atcherley.—Mrs Dicken, relict of Mr. D. formerly ſergeant of the Court of Requeſts in this town.—Mr. Thomas Dodd, one of Captain Benyon's company of Shropſhire volunteers.

At Bicton Heath, Mr. John Rowlands, 88.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. William Lovett, ſon of the late Mr. L. ſurgeon.

At Wollerton, Mrs. Dicken, wife of Rowland D. eſq. 68.

At Drayton, Mr. Bayley, wine-merchant.

At Wellington, Mrs. Jennins, 75.

At Newtown, Baſchurch, Mr. Henry Pickſtock.

At Broſeley, Mr. Daniel Boden, ſurgeon and apothecary. He had practiſed there with deſerved reputation nearly fifty years.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

An extent of nearly five miles of the Worceſter and Birmingham Canal, from Hopwood to Tardebig, has recently been opened. On the ſame day a number of veſſels arrived at the wharf of Tardebig, with upwards of 300 tons of coals, which were ſold immediately, on ſuch terms as to enſure a continuance of ſupply of that indiſpenſable article of comfort. This muſt prove of vaſt importance to the owners of coal mines communicating with that canal. The concluſion of this work is now anticipated with eagerneſs, on account of the advantage it will be to the port of Briſtol, as this canal is intended to enter the deep water of the Severn below Hereford, which will render the conveyance between Briſtol and Birmingham certain, cheap, and expeditious.

Married.] At Worceſter, the Rev. T H. Whorwood, of Headington-houſe, Oxon, to Miſs Grape, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. William G.

At Quatt, Elias Iſaac, eſq. banker, of Worceſter, to Miſs Harriet Whitmore, daughter of William W. eſq. of Dudmaſton, Shropſhire.

Mr Davis, land-ſurveyor and auctioneer, of Eaſtham, to Miſs Harford, of Shelſley.

Died.] At Chaddeſley Corbet, Mrs. Eliz. Denward, 91.

At Worceſter, Mrs. Wharton, wife of Mr. W. of the Lord Nelſon.—Mrs. Storer, of the Union Tavern.—Mr. J. Weeks, collector of the exciſe for the Worceſter diſtrict.—Eraſmus Lloyd, eſq. 72. He ſerved the office of mayor for the city in 1786.—Miſs Raymant, 18

At Feckenham, Robert Hunt, eſq.

At Sedgeberrow, J. Lavender, eſq. many years banker, of Eveſham.

At Hindup, Mrs Roſs, wife of Mr. R.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Gem, wife of Mr G.

At Lower Wick, near Worceſter, Thomas Wood, eſq 77.

At Orleton, Mrs. Whitcomb, relict of Edward W. eſq.

At Hanley, Mrs. M. Trovell, 76.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woolhope, William Vizard, eſq of London, to Miſs Hodges, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Richard H.

At Leominſter, Robert Hoy, eſq manager of the Hereford Theatre, to Miſs Catherine Burns, of Penn, near Wolverhampton, Staffordſhire.

Died.] At Ludford Park, aged 74, Nicholas Lechmere Charlton, eſq. formerly colonel of the Worceſterſhire militia, and M. P. for the city of Worceſter. This gentleman was eldeſt ſon of Edmund Lechmere, eſq. M. P. for the county of Worceſter, and couſin to that great lawyer Nicholas Lord Lechmere, whom he ſucceeded in the Hanley-caſtle property about two years ago: he took the ſurname of Charlton, purſuant to the will of his maternal uncle, Sir Francis Charlton, bart. whoſe large eſtates at Ludford devolved to him on that condition.

At Home's Farm, near Roſs, Miſs Terrett, eldeſt daughter of Mr. T.

At Hereford, Mrs. Mary Gwatkin, 92.—Mrs. Marſh, 95.—Mr. Carpenter, ſen. 56.—Mrs. Yeomans.—Mrs. Blacker, wife of Wm. B. eſq. of Woodbrook, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob, archdeacon of Armagh.—Mr. William Linwall, 35, ſerjeant-major of the Herefordſhire yeomanry.

At Roſs, Mrs. Mann, relict of Mr. Edward M. 100.

At Leominſter, Mrs. Davies.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Iſaac Hobhouſe, eſq. of Weſtbury-upon-Trim, to Miſs Royſton, of Newent.

At Walton Cardiff, Mr. John Purſer to Miſs Ann Bullock, of Tewkeſbury.

At Beckington, Mr. N. P. Singer, of Weſtbury, to Miſs Mary Ford, daughter of Wm. F. eſq. banker.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Richard Worthington, eldeſt ſon of Dr. W. of Aſhton-hayes, Cheſhire.—Mrs. Eliz. Salcomb. By her will ſhe has left 20l. to the Infirmary.—Allington Morley, Eſq. late of Blue Bridge Houſe, Eſſex.—Mrs. Roberts, mother of Mr. J. Roberts, bookſeller.—Mr. Edward Pedlingham, ſen.

The Rev Anſelm Jones, rector of Naunton and vicar of South Cerney.

At Cirenceſter, Miſs Bowley, ſiſter of Mr. B. banker.

At New Farm, near Cirenceſter, Miſs Davies, only daughter of Mr. D. 20.

At Brimſcomb, Mr. Joſeph Lewis.

At Tewkeſbury, Mr. William Morgan, a member of the volunteer cavalry of that place.—Mr. T. Morton, of the Plough Inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Lieutenant Ruſſell, of the loyal Woodſtock volunteers, to Miſs Freeman, of Charlbury.—Mr. J. B. Adams, of Doctors Commons, London, to Miſs L. Smith.—Mr. Richard Oſman to Miſs Charlotte Chillingworth.

At Fawley, Mr. Sanders, of Ginge, to Miſs Brown, of Lockinge.

Died.] At Caſſington, Mrs. Alice Durham, wife of Mr. D. of the Red Lion.—At the vicarage, Miſs Stanton, 30.

At Oxford, Mr. John Carr, 49.—Mr. Nathaniel Bartlett, 80.—Mr. William Slatter, 65.—Mrs. Sadler, wife of Mr. S. ſchoolmaſter.

ter.—Mr. James Attwood, 34.—Mrs. Etty, wife of Mr. E. wine merchant, 28.—Mr. John Langſton, 17.—Mrs. Williams, of the Barley Mow, in conſequence of her clothes taking fire.—Mr. Thomas Toovey, 60.—Mr. Richard Hooper, 80.—Mr. James Cole, engraver.

At Aſton, near Bampton, Mrs. Banting; and about a fortnight afterwards, her huſband, Mr. John B.

At Adderbury, Mr. Richards, 89.

At Burford, the Rev. John Smith, diſſenting Miniſter.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Stony Stratford, Mr. William Godfrey, to Miſs Sarah Elliott.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mrs. Catherine Treacher, wife of Mr. John T. of the Swan Inn.

At Ayleſbury, Peter Kennedy, M.D. He was a native of Ireland, but received his education on the Continent, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French and Italian languages, which he ſpoke with fluency and preciſion. After reſiding at Rome for a conſiderable time, he came to England, and ſettled at Ayleſbury, where he continued till his death. He married, firſt, the widow of Mr. Sam. Shrimpton, of Chipping Wycombe; and his ſecond wife was the ſiſter of the late Sir David Williams, bart of Sarret, Herts; to both of whom he was an affectionate huſband. As a companion, his ſociety was entertaining, and his temper cheerful. Bleſt with a handſome competency and fond of retirement, he did not ſeek extenſive practice, but was at all times forward in affording profeſſional aſſiſtance to the poor and afflicted. He publiſhed an Account of the Diſtemper in the Ayleſbury Gaol in 1784.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Glinton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, alias Granny Gray, who had been more than 60 years keeper of the Blue Bell public-houſe there. In the former part of her life ſhe had, by two huſbands, 11 children, 6 of whom lived to be married, and all it ſeems made good uſe of their time; ſo that the old woman had 52 grand children (26 of whom are now living), 71 great grand children (42 now living), and 3 great great grand children, now living—amounting altogether to a family of 137 children, of which number 75 are living.

At Kettering, Miſs Mary Kempſton, only ſurviving daughter of Mr. James K.

At Little Creaton, Mr. Groom, 82.

At Northampton, Mrs. Fitch, 82.—Mr. John Donne, a member of the Northampton troop of yeomanry cavalry.—Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, 62.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Cole, relict of Mr. James C.—Mr. William Milwood, keeper of the goal for that liberty, 63.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Mather, wife of Benjamin M. eſq. 68.

At Cold Higham, Mrs Biſhop, wife of the Rev. John B. rector of that parish.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Godmanchester, Mr. R. Hicks, ſurgeon, to Miſs Mary Miles.

Died.] At the Views, near Huntingdon, George Sharpe, eſq. 53.

At Elton, Mr. Hollidge, 34.

At Water Newton, aged 87, the Rev. Edward Ketterick, upwards of 54 years rector of that place.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Stocker, 62.

At Little Stukeley, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellington, 70.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Norriſian prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Broadley, M.A. of Trinity-college, for his Eſſay on "The fullneſs of the time when Chriſt came into the world."

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Stewart, ſurgeon, of Hatfield, Eſſex, to Miſs Bond, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

At Ramſey, Thomas Pooley, eſq. to Miſs Deſcow.

Died.] The Rev. Edm. Trant, rector of Toft and Hardwick, and vicar of Caldecot, in this county. He was formerly fellow of Chriſt-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1771, M.A. 1774. Toft and Caldecot are in the gift of the maſter and fellows of Chriſt-college, and Hardwick is in the gift of the Biſhop of Ely. Mr. Trant was an active county magiſtrate, and was much beloved by the inhabitants of Toft, among whom he conſtantly reſided.

At Ely, Mrs. Elizabeth Poole, ſiſter of Mr. Thomas P. 68.

At Buckden, Mrs Green, wife of Mr. C. G. 55.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Muſgrave, relict of the Rev. Edward M. rector of Knapwell.—Mrs. Stuart.

At Harſton, Mr. George Taylor.

At Wiſbeach, Miſs Marlow.—Mr. William Kilby, merchant.

At Soham, Mrs. Pechey, 82.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Catton, Mr. Robert Fitt to Miſs Clarke.

At Norwich, Mr. C. W. Corfield to Miſs L. R. Moore.—Mr. James Harvey to Miſs Ann Newman.—Mr. James Simms to Miſs M. Wright.

Died.] At Denton, 90, the Rev. George Sandby, D. D. rector of that pariſh in 1750, and chancellor of Norwich in 1768. He was formerly of Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1740. He was afterwards maſter of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1760, and ſerved the office of vice chancellor of that univerſity the ſame year. With Dr. Sandby died the oral tradition of the expulſion from Merton College, Oxford, of ſix Fellows, by James II. in 1684, which was the cauſe of the Revolution; he was ordained by Dr Hough, biſhop of Worceſter, one of the ſaid ſix Fellows.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Oſborn, 68.

At

At Swanton Novers, Mrs. Dew, relict of Richard D. gent. 78.

At Aylſham, Mr. Thomas Bullord, 91.—Mr. Robert Francis, 66.

At Swaffham, Gilbert, the only ſon of William Yarington, eſq.—Mr. Auſtin, 55—Miſs B. Dalton, ſecond daughter of the late Francis D eſq. banker.

At Briſton, near Holt, Mrs Nichols, the eldeſt ſurviving daughter of the late Peter Elwin, eſq. of Booton Hall.

At Yarmouth, Miſs Reynolds, daughter of the late John R. eſq.—Mr. William Steward, eldeſt ſon of Wm S. eſq. 21.

At North Lopham, Miſs Sarah Fox, ſecond daughter of Thomas Fox, eſq.

At Norwich, Mrs. Forſter, wife of the Rev. Dr. F. maſter of the free ſchool. By her clothes catching fire, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burned that ſhe ſurvived the accident only twelve hours.—Mrs. Goſnold, relict of Mr. Charles G. 75.—Mr. Chriſtopher Gilney, 59.—Mr. John Dingle, 78.—Miſs Mary Clarke, 23.—Mrs. Ann Garrod, 78.—Mr. William Cuckow, 78.

At Mattiſhall, Mr. Meale.—Mrs. Norton.

At Litcham, Mr. William Lound, 30.

At Mulbarton, Mrs. Haſeman, 84.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stoke, by Nayland, Mr. Henry Parſon, jun. to Miſs Mary Ann Simpſon, youngeſt daughter of Edward S. eſq.

Died.] At Munford, near Branden, William Griffin, gent. 81, formerly a reſpectable nurſeryman of that place, but had retired from buſineſs ſome years. This gentleman had formed moſt of thoſe fine belts and plantations which adorn the vicinity of numerous gentlemen's ſeats in the weſtern part of this county, where ſcarcely a ſhrub or tree was to be ſeen for many dreary miles of heath, not half a century ago!

At Ipſwich, Philip Bacon, eſq. 76. He was a lineal deſcendant from the Lord-Keeper Bacon; was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1755, M. A. 1764; and was many years lieutenant-colonel of the weſt Suffolk militia.

At Ixworth, Mr. I. Lumley, 48 years pariſh clerk and ſexton of that place, and 35 years apparitor for the hundred of Blackbourn, 74.

At Woodbridge, Mr Davy.—Mrs. Thompſon.—Mr. J. Calver, merchant, 67.—Miſs Jeſſup.

At Worlington, Mr. Edward Burke, fourth ſon of the late Thomas B. eſq. 17.

At Brandon, Mrs Suſan Snare, 84.

At Bury, Mr. William Sparke, 53.—Mr. William Harrington, 61.—Mrs. Dorling, 72.—Mrs. Mallows.—Mrs. Morris, mother of the Rev. Thomas Brooke M. rector of Shelfanger, Norfolk, 75.—Joſ. Longchamp, gent. keeper of the New Rooms belonging to the Jockey Club at Newmarket.

At Weſtonhall, near Beccles, Wm. Woodley, eſq. 80.

At Sudbury, the Rev. John Piper, A. M. fifty-ſix years vicar of All Saints pariſh in that town, and many years rector of Rede, in this county, 80.

At Stansfield, Z. Turner, gent. many years high conſtable for the hundred of Riſbridge, 69.

At Wickham Market, the Rev. John Carter, fifty years vicar of Loudham with Pettiſtre, and rector of South Cove.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Rayleigh, Thomas Kennett, eſq. of Great Wakering, to Miſs Charlotte Timſon Harridge, fifth daughter of Thomas H. eſq.

At Colcheſter, Thomas Courtney, eſq. third ſon of the late John C. eſq. of Beverley, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Harriet Campling.

Died.] At Brentwood, the Rev. Thomas Newman, 76. He had been more than 30 years rector of the conſolidated parishes of Ingrave and Weſt Thorndon, which he had ſome time ſince reſigned and preſented to his eldeſt ſon.

At Woodhouſe, Eaſt Ham, Robert Wilſon, eſq. 68.

At Halſted, James Scarlett, eſq.

At Heybridge, Mr. Brooke, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Nayland, Mrs. Harris, 82.

At Colcheſter, Mr. James Snell, one of the common-council, and the oldeſt free burgeſs of that borough, 91.

At Chipping-hall, Witham, Mrs. Pick, a maiden lady, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. formerly rector of Sandon.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Philip Henry Kemp, to Miſs Mary Kemp, daughter of Mr. A. Kemp of Oſpringe.

At Eltham, Capt. Frederick Campbell, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Scott, daughter of the late Col. S. of the ſame corps.—John Mockett, eſq. of St. Peter, in the Iſle of Thanet, to Miſs Mary Minter, of Sandwich.

At Dover, Charles Newhouſe, eſq. captain in the royal artillery, to Miſs Harriet Biggs, daughter of Thomas B. eſq. of Dover.

At Deal, Mr. Lawry, ſurgeon in the royal navy, to Miſs Boys, of Sandwich.—Mr. Charles Darby, of Canterbury, to Miſs Hunter, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Danby H.

At Beckenham, Brownlow Matthew, eſq. ſon of the late General Matthew, to Miſs Naylor.

Died.] At Canterbury, Charles Robinſon, eſq. recorder of the city, and brother to the late Lord Rokeby.—Mrs. Ann Marchant, 84.—Mrs. Brickenden.—Mrs. Elizabeth Furley, 74.—Mr. Whitenden, 93.—Lieut. Aird, of the royal waggon train.—Mrs. Eliz. Culmer, 88.—Mrs. Job, wife of Mr. Green J.

At Charing, Mrs. Smith, 86.

At Rolvenden, Mr. Jenner, maſter of the free-ſchool there.

At Buckland Cottage, near Dover, Thomas Horn, jun. eſq.

At

At Pluckley, the Rev. William Diſney, D.D. near 30 years rector of that parish: rich in good works, and highly beloved and respected by every relative connection. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, B. A. 1753, M.A. 1756, B.D. 1768, D.D. 1789.

At Wateringbury, Mr Richard Crow, ſen.

At Farningham, the Rev. John Saunders, vicar of that parish, and alſo of Newington, near Sittingbourn, and one of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

At Woolwich, Colonel Moorſom, of the royal marines.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Norton, 86.—Mrs. Standing.

At Bore's Iſle, near Tenterden, Mrs. Chandler, 82.

At Rocheſter, Mrs Wilſon, widow of —— W. eſq. formerly commander of the commiſſioner's yacht at Chatham.

At Chatham, Mrs. Roots.—Mrs Matthews.

At Dover, Mrs. Brown.—Mr. Sandford.—Mr. James Gravener, 78.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Roby, wife of Capt. R. of the royal navy.

At Sheerneſs, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. C. ſurgeon.

SUSSEX.

The commodious chapel, in St. Mary's Lane, in Lewes, which has for ſeveral years paſt been uſed as a warehouſe for wool, and other purpoſes of trade, has been opened by a ſect of diſſenters denominated Armenians. Lewes has now juſt the ſame number of diſſenting congregations as pariſh churches, namely ſeven of each!

The charity ſchool, founded by John Leach, eſq. at Seaford, for the education of poor children, after the method adopted and purſued with ſo much ſucceſs by Mr. Lancaſter, has been opened, and 50 candidates have been admitted. Mr. Lancaſter was himſelf preſent, and after explaining the nature of his plan, clearly pointed out the advantages which muſt reſult from its general adoption. The ſchool-room has been lately erected at the expence of Mr. Leach, and is ſufficiently large for the accommodation of more than 100 children.

Died.] At Catesfield, Mrs. O'Bryen, wife of Rear-Admiral O'B.

At Chicheſter, Lady Viſcounteſs Lifford, aged 79. She was the ſecond wife of James the late viſcount, lord chancellor of Ireland, and mother to Lieutenant-General Hewitt. She was the daughter of the Rev. Charles Bayly, of Knaveſtock, Eſſex. Being always of a retired diſpoſition, and preferring the happineſs of a domeſtic circle to the glare of public life, ſhe has, ſince the death of her beloved lord and her two daughters, lived in the cloſeſt retirement.

At Weſt Burton, Mr. Clement Biſhop.

At Buckſwood Copſe, near Crawley, Mr. James Creaſſy, civil engineer, 66. He was very eminent in his profeſſion, particularly for his ſkill in embanking and recovering lands from the ſea. Mr. Creaſſy was, at the time of the breaking out of the American war, poſſeſſed of great property in the province of New England, which he left on account of his loyalty; he afterwards went to the Eaſt Indies, with Colonel H. Watſon, and planned and directed the erection of the famous docks at Bengal. He had, as he uſed frequently to ſay, "ſeen a great deal of the world, and had learned to be content with a very little of it."

At Jekleſham, Mr. Cooper, a wealthy yeoman.

At Lewes, Mr. Richard Smith, 64.

At Chicheſter, John Diggens, eſq. banker.

At Rudgwick, Michael Harmes, eſq.

At Pleydon Barracks, Mrs. Webber, wife of Quarter maſter-ſerjeant W. of the firſt Somerſetſhire militia.

At Salt Hill, near Chicheſter, Mrs. Murray, wife of John M. eſq. a juſtice of the peace for that city.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut Wickham, commander of the Hearty, to Miſs Rice, daughter of the late Capt. R. of the navy.

W. Butler, eſq. of Havant, to Miſs Harfield, of Thorney.

At Alverſtoke, Mr W. Slade, of the royal navy, to Miſs S. White, daughter of the late Capt. W. of Arundel.

Died.] At Steep-hill, Iſle of Wight, Mr. John Wight, eldeſt ſon of John W. eſq. of Guildford.

At Southampton, Mrs Sutherland, relict of James S. eſq. judge of the high court of admiralty at Minorca.

At Portſmouth, in his 29th year, Mr. Warren, of the theatre. He was an actor of great general merit and utility; and, in the whole line of ſtrong comic parts has not left his ſuperior. In private life, he was much reſpected for the propriety of his conduct, and for his modeſt and courteous demeanour.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Reed, of the Dock-yard.—Mr. William Pine, an eminent aſtronomer, 69.—Mrs. Shier.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Delanoe, widow of John Baptiſt D. ſiſter to Colonel Harnage and Lady Neagle.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Calne, Mr. Hall, of London, to Miſs Greenwood, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas G. vicar of Calne.

Walter Coleman, eſq. of Kingſton Langley, late captain in the county militia, to Miſs Athe, only daughter of Robert A. eſq. of Langley-houſe.

At Warminſter, Mr. Evans, to Miſs Marſh, only daughter of Thomas M. eſq.

Died.] At Donhead-hall, Archibald-Edward, the youngeſt ſon of John Gordon, eſq.

At Old Park, Mr. William Eldridge, of Abingdon, Berks.

At Caſtle-houſe, Calne, George Rooke, eſq. formerly captain in the 6th or Inniſkillen dragoons.

At Malmſbury, Miſs Amelia Player.

At

At Eastwell, near Devizes, the Rev. Walter Hunt Grubbe.

At Corsham, the Rev. Charles Page, rector of Littleton Drew and of Biddestone, 72.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Arnold, relict of Henry A. esq.

At Devizes, Miss S. Muffelwhite, second daughter of Mr. M. 18 —Miss Lewis —Mr. Everitt.

At Warminster, Mr. Langley, of the Anchor Inn.

At Westbury, Mr James Tayler, 87.

The Rev. Samuel Ashe, late rector of Langley Burrell.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] Mr Young, apothecary, of Henley, to Miss Haskins, daughter of J. H. esq. of Newbury.

At East Hanney, Charles Dewe, esq. to Miss Dormer.

Died.] At Sunninghill, the Rev. Robert Thistlethwaite, vicar of that parish, and formerly of St. John's, Cambridge, B.A. 1752, M.A. 1754 He had possessed the living upwards of 58 years, and had not absented himself from his parish the same number of Sundays in that long space of time. During the whole of his useful life, he was a complete illustration of the exemplary parish clergyman; and his truly pious and chearful disposition endeared him to all ranks of his parishioners. Among other legacies he has bequeathed 500l. towards the enlargement of the church at Sunninghill, and 100l. for the augmentation of a charity already established for the sick and poor in the same parish.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Winbolt, 75.

At Frilsham, Miss Elizabeth Gregory, the elder of two sisters of that name, whose genius and untaught proficiency in the art of drawing had attracted the notice and patronage of the opulent in more distant places, as well as in the vicinity of their native spot. Their first efforts were made under circumstances unusually depressing, and with the rudest materials. With the fruits of their labours they have long supported an aged and widowed mother, and have been remarkable for simplicity and innocence of life. The surviving sister has lately attempted miniature-painting with considerable success; but in the delineation of flowers from nature they principally excelled. Seldom have these inimitable works of the divine hand been represented by a more faithful or delicate pencil than theirs.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The foundation-stone of an intended building, to be called "The Crescent," has been laid in Paul's field, adjoining the town of Taunton, in the presence of an immense number of persons. The scheme is calculated to add greatly to the ornament, respectability, and advantage of that place.

Married.] At Bath, Mr Mayor, bookseller, to Mrs Fortler, only daughter of Joseph Hale, esq.—E. Morgan, esq. of Brecon, to Mrs. Beauchamp Cooper.—W. Long, esq. of Castle-cary, to Miss Oliver, only daughter of the late Samuel O. esq.—Capt. Northey, of his Majesty's navy, to Miss Whitby, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. of Cresswell-hall, Staffordshire.

At Bristol, Mr. T. Rich, jun. surgeon, to Mrs W. Rich.—John Peart, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Elizabeth Hobbs, daughter of William H. esq. of Wickwar, Gloucestershire.

At Clifton, John Coulson, esq. to Miss Lane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas L. esq. of Farley Castle.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Purbecka Langham, grand-daughter of Sir John L bart.—Charles Lomax, esq.—Herman Katenkamp, esq. who formerly served his Majesty in the capacity of consul-general in Sicily, Malta, and Spain, with honour to himself and benefit to the country.—Mrs. Taylor —Mrs. St John, wife of Sir Andrew St. J. 30.—Mrs. Collison, wife of Mr. Henry C. 25.—Within an hour of each other, aged 5 years, the amiable twin daughters of Bigot Armstrong, esq.—Mrs. Spry, relict of John S. esq. 85 —William Wilson, esq. 70.

At Taunton, the Rev W. Prowse, only son of the late Rev. Mr P. rector of Camerton.

At Minehead, Mrs. Baker, relict of Capt. Richard B.

At Glastonbury, aged 91, John Gibbs, formerly serjeant-major in the 8th regiment of foot. He highly distinguished himself in the battle of Dettingen, and on other memorable occasions. After his return to his native country, he was engaged to train the Somerset militia, in which he continued 30 years, and on quitting it obtained an honorary medal as a reward of merit. He never experienced a day's illness.

At Runnington, near Wellington, William Shattock, esq.

At the rectory house, Arington, Mrs. Eliz. Wathen, relict of Samuel Wathen, M.D. 86.

At Walton, Mrs. Preston, relict of Capt. Thomas P. of the Middlesex militia.

At Clifton, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Mayo, relict of his Grace the late Archbishop of Tuam, and Earl of Mayo. This lady was Miss Meade, daughter to the late Lady Cavendish, and sister to the late Earl of Clanwilliam.—Miss Augusta Hicks, second daughter of the late Dr. George H.—Mrs. Vassall, relict of John V. esq. mother of Lieutenant-colonel V. who gloriously fell at the storming of Monte Video. Her daughter, Mrs. Archer, died in her house only a few weeks before, and the only child of Mrs. A. died in the beginning of the spring.

At Bristol, Mr. Whittuck, 80.—Mrs. Torkington, wife of Capt. T. of the royal marines.—Mungo Fordes, esq. late of Jamaica.—John, the only son of the late Capt. Hurd.—Andrew Daubeney, esq.

At Hambrook, the Rev. Samuel Thomas, many years minister of the dissenting congregation at Frenchay.

DORSETSHIRE.

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Married.] At Caſtleton, Daniel Biſſett, eſq. lieutenant in the royal artillery, to Miſs H. Hoddinott, of Sherborne.

Died.] At Nether Compton, Mr. Thomas Fever, 70.

At Folke, Mrs. Webſter, mother of Alex. Cunningham, eſq of that place.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Kingdon, attorney, of Lympſtone, to Miſs Jane Spurway, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Spurway, of Colyton.

At Salcombe, Mr. Charles Layton, of London, merchant, to Miſs Matilda Bryett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Salcombe.

At Tiverton, John Ritſo, eſq. to Miſs C. Boyce.

Died.] At Sidmouth, Francis, the fifth ſon of the late Robert Dyneley, eſq. of Bloomſbury-ſquare, London, 22

At Langdon-hall, C. H. E. Calmady, eſq. an admiral of the blue ſquadron of his Majeſty's navy.

At Drewſteignton, William Ponsford, gent.

At Waſhfordpine, Mrs. Agnes Lambe, 88.

At Stonehouſe Barracks, Lieut-colonel Smith, one of the field-officers of the Plymouth diviſion of royal marines.

At Cleyludon, —— Farraut, eſq. captain of the firſt troop of cavalry in the Eaſt Devon legion.

At Exeter, Henry Seymour, eſq. — Mrs. Pearce, widow of Thomas P. eſq.

At Heavitree, in his 76th year, the Rev. George Moore, A. M. vicar of that pariſh, canon reſidentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter, and archdeacon of Cornwall.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Totnes, Mrs. Elizabeth Cockey, wife of Mr. William C. 93.

At Liſkeard, Mrs. Borlaſe, wife of George B. eſq. of Wadebridge, and eldeſt ſiſter of Henry Peter, of Harlyn, eſq.

At Travales, Miſs Anna Maria Reed, niece of Thomas R. eſq.

At Mawnan, the Rev. Philip Webber, rector of that place. He ſerved for many years the office of mayor and alderman of Falmouth, and was one of the juſtices of the peace for the county.

At St. Ives, J. Stephens, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at that port

WALES.

Married.] At Landaff Cathedral, Sir Robert Lynche Bloſſe, bart. of Gabalva, to Miſs Charlotte Richards, ſiſter of John R. eſq. of Landaff Court, Glamorganſhire.

At Llandilo, Carmarthenſhire, Mr. William Jones, of Llangadock, aged 24, to Mrs. M. Griffiths, 84, with a handſome fortune.

At Llanchan, Denbighſhire, Simon Yorke, eſq. of Erthig, to Miſs Holland, ſecond daughter of John H. eſq of Teyrdan.

Died.] At Swanſea, Edward Elton, eſq. late of Burley-hill.—Mrs. Berrington, wife of Jenkin Davies B. eſq. 34.

At Cornbridge, Mr. Thomas Lewis, attorney, 81.

At Sealy Ham, Pembrokeſhire, Thomas Tucker, eſq.

At Crackenwen, Mrs. Rogers, wife of William R. eſq.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Roger Aytoun, eſq writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Joan Keir, daughter of the late James Keir, eſq. of Kinmouth.—Patrick Sanderſon, eſq to Miſs Helen Chriſtie, daughter of the late Archibald Chriſtie, eſq. late of Ratho —James Nairne, eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Hill, daughter of the late Dr. John H. Profeſſor of Humanity in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Sir J. Ramſay, of Balmain, bart. He is ſucceeded in his title by his only brother, Capt T. R.—Vice-admiral John Inglis, of Auchindinny, who commanded the Belliqueux in the battle of Camperdown, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf on that occaſion.—Dr. John Gardener member of the Royal College of Phyſicians, 80.—Lady Lockhart.—Mrs. Cochrane Stuart, ſiſter to the late Sir John S. of Alanhank, bart.—Joſeph French, Eſq. 78.

At Cairnborrow, James Stewart, eſq.—86.

At Kilbarchan Robert Stevenſon, 100. He had no complaint till a few hours before he died.

At Caroline Park, Miſs Ann Cockburn, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Baron C.

At Perth, the Rev. George Fraſer, miniſter of Monedie, in the 80th year of his age, and 40th of his miniſtry.

At Aberdeen, Mrs Mary Robertſon, wife of the Rt. Rev. Bp. Skinner, of Aberdeen.

At Greenhall, Theophilus Ogilvie, of Achlunies, eſq. many years collector of cuſtoms at Aberdeen.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Hans Hamilton, eſq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, to Miſs Ann Mitchell, daughter of H. Hugh M. eſq.

Died.] In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Forward, wife of the Hon. William F. ſecond ſon of the late Counteſs of Wicklow. Mrs. F. was niece to the late Earl of Charlemont.

At her mother's houſe, Viſcounteſs Longford, Mrs. Hamilton, of Brown Hall, county of Donegal.—Huling Hughes, eſq. inſpector of franks in the General Poſt office.—Miſs O'Grady, daughter of the Rt. Hon. the chief Baron.

At Marino, near Dublin, the Counteſs Dowager of Charlemont, mother of the preſent earl.

At Millinger, James Murray, eſq. civil engineer of the Royal Canal, Dublin, who has left no ſuperior in his profeſſion, and few equals as a private gentleman.

At Bearhaven, Florence O'Sulivan, eſq. aged 111 years. He was born in the reign of King William, in the year 1696, and retained his ſight, hearing, and the uſe of his faculties to the laſt moment. For the laſt fifty years he lived chiefly on fiſh, of which he was remarkably

markably fond, particularly maiden reas. He was a man of generous, tender feelings, and is greatly lamented by 215 nephews, and nieces.

At Ballyhaiſe, in the county of Cavan, Ralph Harman, eſq. many years treaſurer of that county.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Antigua, General Vandeleur.

In Grenada, Samuel Oſborne Gibbes, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir Philip G. and receiver of confiſcated property in that iſland.

At Tours, in France, Jean Thurel, aged 108; he was a Member of the Legion of Honour, was born at Orain, in Burgundy, in 1699, entered the regiment of Touraine the 17th of September, 1716, and ſerved without interruption for the ſpace of 92 years. He received a muſket-ball in the neck at the ſiege of Kehl, in 1733, and ſeven ſabre wounds, ſix of which were obſervable on his head at the battle of Minden, in 1759. He had three brothers killed at Fontenoy, and a ſon, a veteran and corporal in the ſame company, killed in 1782; there is another, who ſtill ſerves with honour. In 1787, his regiment was ordered to march to the coaſt, to embark; he performed the whole march on foot; ſaying, that as he never travelled in a carriage, he would not commence then. On the 8th of November, 1787, he was preſented to the king and royal family; he was then ordered a penſion of 300 franks yearly, 200 of which were to revert to his wife in caſe of his death, and on her deceaſe, 100 franks to each of his children. For ſome years he has lived as a veteran at Tours. Buonaparte preſented him with the Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and a penſion of 1200 franks. On the removal of the aſhes of General Monnier, he was one of the four commiſſaries named for that ceremony, and was then appointed, as the oldeſt ſoldier in Europe. To the moment of his death, he preſerved his ſenſes and judgment; and until his laſt illneſs, which was but for a few days, he enjoyed good health.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT is with great pleaſure we announce the arrival of a valuable Eaſt India fleet, conſiſting of ſixteen ſail, together with eleven whalers, under convoy of the Sampſon man of war. They left St. Helena the 1ſt of February; our next will probably give ſome particulars of their cargoes, &c. &c. We regret to find that the Adamant's convoy out to India, has arrived at a very bad market, being overſtocked with all kinds of European merchandize, conſequently the goods ſent out by this fleet muſt leave a conſiderable loſs to the proprietors.

The ſafe arrival of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet juſt now has brought a large quantity of ſugars into our market, notwithſtanding which the article has ſold at 1s. per cwt. higher than laſt month, and the public ſales have been very conſiderable, as between the 17th and 28th the following goods were ſold, viz.

	Hhds.	*Trs.*	*Bls.*
By Meſſrs. Coles and Son	911	103	6
Blache, and Co.	1338	161	100
Kymer, and Co.	493	22	
Tyers, Dunkley, and Co.	631	27	
W. Anderſon	326		9
W. Broadhurſt	271	118	
S. Dixon	156	15	
J. Nichols	154	10	

making together 4280 hogſheads, 456 tierces and 115 barrels of Britiſh plantation ſugar, which ſold from 56s. up to 76s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality, the principal part of which was Jamaica's, the remainder Surinam, Trinidad, Demerary, &c. &c. The average price of ſugars (in the London Gazette) ending the 15th inſt. was 36s. 4¾d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain. The quantity of Weſt India coffee ſold between the 17th and 28th was 1032 hogſheads, 99 barrels, and 4935 bags, from 5l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. This article has lowered in price nearly 5s. per cwt. ſince our laſt, no doubt owing to the want of an exportation to the northern ports of Europe, thoſe being the principal markets for both our ſugars and coffee. The ſales of Weſt India cotton continues extremely flat; ſome few bags of Demerary cotton ſold from 1s. 7⅞d. to 1s. 9¼d per lb. Berbice 1s. 6⅞d. to 1s. 10⅛d. per lb. Surinams, 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb. Bahamas at 1s. 5⅛d. to 1s. 10⅜d. per lb.

1600 cheſts of Indigo were ſold by the Eaſt India Company (private trade) from 4s. to 11s. 9d. per lb. The quality remarkably fine of the latter.

The American government having refuſed to ratify the treaty lately made with this country, has already cauſed a riſe of full 10s. per cwt. in the articles of American pearl and pot aſhes, and moſt likely will have the ſame effect on all the produce of that country; we however hope the exiſting differences will be ſoon ſettled to our mutual ſatisfaction. Foreign barley has advanced from 3s. to 4s. per quarter; peaſe have lowered 2s. per quarter; flour from 2s. to 3s. per ſack; foreign and Engliſh clover ſeed; 3s. per cwt. as alſo has linſeed.

By

By a ſtatement delivered to the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to order, the amount of Bank of England notes, of 5l. each and upwards, was as follows:

On the 1ſt May, 1806 - - - - -	£.12,722,060
On the 1ſt Auguſt - - - - - -	12,995,550
On the 1ſt November - - - - - -	12,814,900
On the 1ſt February, 1807. - - - - -	12,333,430

beſides nearly four millions and a half, at each of thoſe periods, of notes of 2l. and 1l. each.

The total amount of the exemptions granted to foreigners holding property in our funds, amounts, for the laſt three quarters, to only 63,600l.

The African ſlave trade being happily at an end, the merchants in London and at Liverpool are uſing their utmoſt exertions to diſpatch veſſels out to the coaſt for their laſt cargoes thence, which they expect will afford them conſiderable profit in the Weſt India market.

The demand for Iriſh linens (in the Linen Hall at Dublin) for the Spaniſh market (*via Liſbon*) has got the prices of the finer ſort up conſiderably, and is likely to be productive of great benefit to that numerous body of weavers in the North and South-weſt of that kingdom; the coarſer ſorts retain their prices for the Weſt India market, and to this may be attributed the fall on the Exchange between the two countries.

The 3 per cent. conſols this month have been variable from 62⅛ to 62⅜.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25 Bridge-ſtreet, London:—Aſhton and Oldham Canal, 96l. per ſhare.—Peak Foreſt, 57l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 95l.—Warwick and Napton, 94l.—Grand Junction, 87l. to 90l.—Elleſmere, 55l.—Croydon, 30l.—Lancaſter, 19l. ex dividend.—Huddersfield, 16l.—Glouceſter and Berkeley, 12l.—Weſt India Dock ſtock, at 145l. to 150l. per cent. paying 10l. per cent. nett per annum.—London Dock, from 110l. to 119l. per cent.—Eaſt India Dock, 115l. to 118l. per cent.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wet and ſevere weather experienced in the early part of the preceding month, impeded, for a time, the ſpring operations of ploughing and ſowing, which, ſince the ſeaſon has been more favourable, have been renewed with much vigour. A large proportion of ſeed is already in the ground, making kind and good work. The low (fens) and high drier ſoils were ſeldom ever, at this ſeaſon, in a better condition; and the late warm weather has much recovered the appearance of the winter crops, and of graſſes, both natural and artificial, which were conſiderably retarded in their growth by the prevailing cold and froſty winds.—In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter 76s. 6d.; Barley, 38s. 7d.; Oats, 27s 10d.

The backwardneſs of the ſpring has alſo occaſioned a large conſumption of hay, although a large ſtock on hand ſells at an advanced price; and to the ſame cauſe may be attributed the reduction in value at the late Fairs, of Lean Stock, Store ſheep, Dairy Cows, &c.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 4d. per ſtone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d; Pork, 5s. to 6s.

Young freſh Horſes are much wanted, and ſell at high prices. In the Pig Markets, ſmall ſtores are in great requeſt.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

——— Love's pleaſing ferment gently now begins
To warm the flowing blood.

WE have as yet had no winter this year, unleſs occaſionally a few cold days, interrupting an extraordinary ſucceſſion of warm *weather*, may be conſidered as deſerving of that appellation. The 16th, 17th, and 18th, of April were cold, with ſtrong eaſterly winds, and light ſhowers of ſleet and ſnow.

March 20. The *apricot*, *Siberian crab*, and *almond-trees* are all in flower; as are likewiſe the *hollow-rooted fumitory*, (*fumaria cava*) *vernal whitlow graſs*, (*draba verna*) and *coltsfoot*: The firſt leaves of the *goosberry-tree*, the *common lilac*, and the *weeping willow*, alſo are out.

March 23. The ſplathes of water by the ſides of the roads, in which I had found the *cancer ſtagnalis* (mentioned in the laſt month's Report), are, to my great aſtoniſhment, all dried up in conſequence of the unuſual drought of the ſeaſon.

Water lizards (*lacerta aquatica* of Linnæus?) begin to crawl forth from their winter retreats and to appear at the bottom of the ponds. It is ſingular enough that I have never ſeen either the *lacerta paluſtris*, or any kind of *frog* in this part of the country. Toads, however as in moſt other parts are ſufficiently common throughout the whole of the ſpring and ſummer. I have remarked that the water lizards do not now riſe to the ſurface to breathe by any means ſo frequently as they do in hot weather.

March 25. The *viper*, or *adder*, the *common ſnake*, and the *ſwift lizard* (*lacerta agilis*) were all ſeen abroad on this day.

Notwithſtanding the antipathy acquired by moſt perſons during childhood to all ſpecies of lizards (*eſts*, or *aſks*, as they are uſually called) it is certain that they are amongſt the moſt harmleſs and inoffenſive of all animals. I have frequently put my finger into their mouths, and have endeavoured to ſcratch the ſkin with their teeth, theſe, however, are ſo ſhort, that they would ſcarcely lacerate the tender ſkin of a bird. Their ſharp pointed tongue is formidable only in appearance, for it is perfectly ſoft: the rapidity with which the lizards dart it out, and again retract it, whenever they are alarmed, is an inſtinctive action intended no doubt to operate upon the fears of their enemies; and thus to contribute towards the ſafety of theſe, otherwiſe, defenceleſs creatures.

March 26. The *ground ivy*, (*glecoma hederacea*) *barren ſtrawberry*, (*fragaria ſterilis*) *dog's violet*, (*viola canina*) and *marſh marigold* (*caltha paluſtris*) are in flower.

A *twelve-rayed ſea-ſtar* (*aſtereas pappoſa*) was this day found on the ſea-beach.

The ſun ſhining unuſually bright on this day, I, for the firſt time, obſerved ſeveral individuals of the *ſaffron yellow butterfly* (*papilio rhameri*) flitting about in the ſhady lanes.

It has been remarked that the appearance of butterflies is, on account of the extreme delicacy of the animals, the ſureſt ſign of ſpring. This is certainly the caſe when they are ſeen in any conſiderable numbers: but it is well known that individuals of ſeveral of the ſpecies occaſionally revive from their torpidity and fly about in warm days even during the depth of winter.

March 31. A *greater ſpotted wood-pecker* was this day ſent to me.

April 7. *Roach* and *dace* begin to ſwim about, and feed at the ſurface of the rivers. The *old ſalmon*, after ſpawning up the rivers, have for ſome weeks paſt been coming down to the ſea. In the ſunny days they may occaſionally be ſeen, in a very weak and emaciated ſtate, baſking themſelves on the ſhallows.

In ſeveral of the *rooks* neſt there are young ones.

April 9. The *cowſlip* is in flower; and the *bramble* has put forth its firſt leaves.

April 13. Walking along the bank of the river, I this day obſerved the bones of a pike, and the body of a large eel, which had been dragged out of the water by an *otter*. Upon enquiry I found that two otters were killed in the neighbourhood not long ago.

April 15. The *black ſnail* (*limax ater*) appears.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 24th of April, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.33.	March 25.	Wind Eaſt	Higheſt 62°.	April 24.	Wind S.W.
Loweſt 29.33.	April 14.	Wind S.W.	Loweſt 26°.	—— 18.	Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 32 hundredths of an inch. On the morning of the 11th, the mercury ſtood at 29·82, and on the next morning it was no higher than 29·50.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 10°. On the 15th inſt. the thermometer was no higher than 43°; and on the 16th it was as as high as 53°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the laſt two months is equal to about two inches in depth.

Although the thermometer has been ſix days at 60° or 61°, ſtill the average height for the whole month is only 44·74, which is about equal to the mean heights for the ſame period the laſt two years; but in April, 1802, the average heat was nearly 52°. The mean height of the barometer is 29·90.

Between the 30th of March and the 19th of the preſent month, we had much ſevere weather, and ſeveral very heavy falls of ſnow; on the 18th the ice was in ſome places much more than half an inch in thickneſs.

The wind has been variable. On the cold days it came chiefly from the N.N.E. and on the others it was S.S.W. On ſeveral days it changed to every point between ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are deſired, by an old Correſpondent, to ſtate that, as no authenticated inſtance of the exiſtence of a ſingle mad dog, or any caſe of hydrophobia, has yet been publiſhed, notwithſtanding many thouſands of dogs were deſtroyed during the late alarm, he wiſhes to receive information of any ſuch inſtances, if there were any, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine.